The Bombay Gazette.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

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DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
			1897.
B.L.PENINSULAR	5152	W. A. Wheler	27th Nov.
* CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. London	4th Dec.
B.L.INDIA	7911	W.D.G.Worcester	11th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	18th ,,
B.M.CALEDONIA	7558	W.B.Andrews	25th ,,
			1898.
* CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. London	1st Jan.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	W. H. Moule	8th ,,
* BALLAARAT	4800	T. S. Angus	15th ,,
B.M. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	22nd ,,
* SHANNON	4789	F. Cole	29th ,,
B.M.CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	5th Feb.
* BALLAARAT	4800	T. S. Angus	12th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. London	19th ,,
B.M.L.PENINSULAR	5152	W. A. Wheler	26th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	5th Mar.
B.M.L.EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. London	19th ,,
B.M.L.CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	26th ,,

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

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Bombay, 29th November, 1897.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st Dec., 1897.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st Jan., 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,260	29th Nov.
VINDOBONA	C. Androvich	4,351	

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 100

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

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Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
AMPHITRITE	R. Mitis.	3,826	21st Dec., 1897

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TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	24th December.
SALAZIE	4,255	Paul	21st Jan., 1898.
LAOS	6,080	Flandin	18th Feb., 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on or about the
YARRA	4,255	LeCoispellier.	16th Dec. 1897

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at ReducedFares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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PORT SAID—8, Quay FrancoisJoseph.

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S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 3rd Dec.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,944 tons, on or about 3rd Dec.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

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DOWN TRAINS.	H. M.	H. M.
Bombay (V. Terminus) ....Dep.	11 0	22 45
Poona ....Arr.	16 45	6 20
UP TRAINS.	H. M.	H. M.
Poona ....Dep.	13 55	21 30
Bombay (V. Terminus) ....Arr.	19 20	5 30

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the twenty-fifth of November, 1897.

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The Cyclist.

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THE ROVER CYCLE COMPANY, LD.,

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ST. ESTEPHE	SAUTERNE	*** ,,
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The Brandies of this Firm are recognised on the Continent and in England as equal to any of the well-known Brands; while the Wines are of exceptionally good value.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA:—

LATHAM & CO., Bunder Road, KARACHI. Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS AT HOME SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN AT XMAS TIME.

WHAT MORE WELCOME PRESENT COULD BE THOUGHT OF THAN A HAMPER OF REALLY CHOICE CIGARS SUCH AS THE FAVOURITE

"BAHADUR."

Orders Booked for Delivery to any part of the United Kingdom FREE of all CHARGES to the RECIPIENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE INDIAN "PREMIER" BICYCLE

THE CHEAPEST BICYCLE	IN THE WORLD.	PRICE Rs. 250 CASH.	PRICE Rs. 275 CREDIT.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

HAVE the pleasure to announce that they have eventually succeeded in influencing THE PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD., to Manufacture a PLAIN, SOUND and SERVICEABLE BICYCLE at a price that will bring a Machine within touch of those who either cannot or will not invest in the more costly models. The outcome of their endeavours to place a thoroughly reliable Machine on the market is the

INDIAN "PREMIER"

which is built by THE PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD., of WELDLESS TUBES and fitted with the WARWICK PNEUMATIC Tyre licensed under the WELCH PATENT.

MARCKS & CO., LTD., are prepared to back these WELDLESS TUBE ROADSTERS for Excellence, Appearance and WEAR against any Machine manufactured of Weldless Tubing as every individual part has been most carefully put together.

Though the CHEAPEST MACHINE in the WORLD, it is destined nevertheless to take a PROMINENT POSITION in the ADVANCE-GUARD OF BICYCLES.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

DURING 11 YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1896.

Year.	New Assurances.	Net Premium Income.	Invested Funds.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1885	73,48,020	14,76,426	53,28,570
1896	1,58,50,446	39,09,890	2,07,07,563

It will thus be seen that in Eleven Years the Net Premium Income has nearly trebled whilst the Funds have almost quadrupled, which remarkable expansion affords convincing testimony of Good Management and Successful Working, and promises splendid results in the future.

CHIEF AGENTS:—W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE OF LONDON
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO
(ESTABLISHED 1850).

THE STRAITS INSURANCE CO., SINGAPORE (MARINE).
THE WORLD MARINE INSURANCE CO., LD.

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, FIRE, and MARINE RISKS.

Terms on Application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMB

BADHAM, PILE & CO., L

HAUTE NOUVEAUTE DE PARIS.

LADIES WHITE BLACK AND COLORED FANCY STRAW HATS & TOQUES NOW BEING SHOWN.

BOMBAY.

BEST FOR WARM CLIMATES.

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC SOAPS,

The Original and only reliable Brand.

TOILET SOAP, 6d. Tablets.
PRICKLY-HEAT SOAP, 6d. and 1s. Bars.
} Each containing 10 per cent. purest Carbolic.

(Used by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales when in India)

Pleasantly perfumed for Bath or Toilet.

Very serviceable as preventives of Prickly-heat and other Skin irritation.

Extract of letter from FRED. I. MOUAT, Esq., late Professor of Medicine in the Calcutta Medical College:

"For some time before I left India I used your Carbolic Soaps with much advantage—indeed I ceased to use any other. I found none so soothing to the discomfort caused by Prickly-heat, profuse perspiration, and other sources of dermic irritation."

BEST FOR HORSES & DOGS IS CALVERT'S CARBOLIC SOFT SOAP,

Cures Mange, destroys parasites on Animals, giving a healthy tone to the skin, improving the coat, and preventing unpleasant odour. Specially useful against Greasy Heel, Barsati, or Mud Fever on Horses, and to keep Flies away. Has proved a cure for Itch and other Skin Diseases. Very suitable for washing floors and rooms infested with insects, or where Contagious Diseases are present.

USED IN HER MAJESTY'S KENNELS.

In 1 lb. & 2 lb. Jars, at 1s. & 2s. each; 7 & 14 lb. Tins, at 3s. & 5s. each (English Rates.)

F. C. CALVERT & CO., MANCHESTER, ENGLAND,

AWARDED 75 GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

Wines, Spirits, Beers, English and French Oilmen's Stores, Plush and Leather Fancy Goods, Out-door and Parlour Games, Cricketing Kit, Diamond, Gold and Silver Jewellery, Stationery, Toys, Electro-plated Ware, Household and Travellers' Requisites, Perfumery and Toilet Requisites, Cutlery, Chinaware, Glassware, Lamps, and

PURVEYORS TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD SANDHURST, G. C. I. E., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE S. S. "RAS ROWA" has arrived from [illegible] and LONDON via Karachi and [illegible] in the VICTORIA DOCK. Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take DELIVERY of their Goods without delay. [illegible] Goods [illegible] in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all Responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 26th November, 1897.

NOTICE.

IT having come to notice that some GUNNERS of the ROYAL ARTILLERY, COLABA, are obtaining goods under false pretences, Tradesmen are cautioned against lending Goods to Barracks except to their known Customers.

MADRAS RACES.

1st SPRING MEETING 1897.

OWNERS are reminded that the 1st ENTRANCES for the 1st SPRING MEETING to be held on the 15th, 17th and 19th January, 1898, CLOSE on WEDNESDAY, the 15th December, 1897.

Special attention is drawn to first para. of General Condition No. 8.

G. M. J. MOORE, Lieut.-Col.,
For Honorary Secretary, Madras Races.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

FOR SALE.

TOOLS AND STORES NOT FURTHER REQUIRED AND SCRAP COPPER, &c.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 15th December, for the purchase of any number out of

118 LOTS OF TOOLS AND MACHINERY AND SCRAP COPPER, &c.,

now lying ready for inspection at the Company's General Store Depot, Parel, to be seen on application to the Undersigned.

Forms of Tender can be obtained from the office of the Undersigned, and must be sent in with a deposit as security for the due fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 26th November, 1897.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance)..............Rs. 12
Ditto (including postage to Europe). Rs. 15
Single Copy ....As. 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS,

AN exquisite Collection of all the newest and most fashionable CARDS of the Present Season.

OUR COMIC CARDS
OUR CYCLE CARDS
OUR HAND-PAINTED CARDS
OUR PRIVATE CARDS

Printed with any wording that may be desired)

INDIAN VIEWS AND CHARACTERS CARDS
are known for their artistic fidelity and simple harmony.

XMAS NUMBERS 1897,

RE. 1 EACH ONLY—RE. 1 EACH ONLY.

PEARS' ANNUAL, with Coloured Plates.	BLACK AND WHITE, with Coloured Plates,
GRAPHIC	QUEEN
ILLUSTRATED London News	TRUTH
LADIES' PICTORIAL	SKETCH
HOLLY LEAVES	
GENTLEWOMAN	ST. JAMES'S BUDGET

YOUNG LADIES' JOURNAL double XMAS NUMBER with two plates. Re. 1-8.

☞ Any coloured plate framed Artistically at CHEAPEST RATES.

D. B. TARAPOREVALA SONS
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Undersigned at his house on the Khetwadi Road, behind Sir Mangaldas' Bungalow, on SUNDAY, 19th day of DECEMBER, 1897, from 11 noon to 5 P.M. for the supply of RATIONS, CLOTHING, and POTS and [illegible] for the use of the inmates of the Institution from 1st [illegible]

[illegible] must tender separately for the supply of (1) [illegible] Medicines, &c.; (2) Bedding, Clothing, &c.; and (3) [illegible] and Cups; and as regards the first two, they [illegible] the rates they would charge if the contract is given for 1, 2, or 3 years respectively.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit, which will be forfeited in case the party whose Tender may be accepted should refuse to execute the required agreement and fail to furnish the required security for the due fulfilment of his contract.

Further information may be obtained and samples of the required Articles seen on personal application to the undersigned, and printed copies of Tenders can be had, between the hours of 7-30 and 9 A.M. on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, on payment of a fee of Rupee one. The Managing Committee of the Reformatory do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
BABA LAXMAN,
Secretary, D. S. I. and R. Institution.

Grant Road, Chunam Kiln, Bombay, 20th November, 1897.

NOTICE.

[illegible] DISMISSAL OF THE KADMI ZERTHOSTI ANJUMAN'S DUSTOOR.

THE KADMI ANJUMAN, assembled on 14th November, 1897, PASSED the following RESOLUTION by a majority of votes:—

"After giving mature consideration to the report just presented by the Managing Committee of the Fund for [illegible] the salary of the Kadmi Anjuman's Dustoor in the [illegible] of KHURSHEDJEE PHIROZJEE MOOLLAFEROZE, the Dustoor appointed by the Kadmi Anjuman, as [illegible] to the report laid before the Anjuman, assembled on the 13th day of June, 1897, and after fully considering the explanation and defence received from the Dustoor, this Anjuman is of opinion that the defence made by the Dustoor is [illegible] groundless, and, therefore, the meeting resolves with regret that it cannot allow the Dustoor to remain in his post any longer, and for that reason, with a view to giving him one more opportunity of making a proper use of his good sense, requests him, that, not causing an unnecessary split among the Kadmi Sect, he should send in a resignation of his post within one week from this day, and if he does so, the Managing Committee should for the benefit of his quite innocent children circulate a subscription list among (the members of) the Kadmi Anjuman and use the moneys so raised for the benefit of his children only; and if he does not so resign within one week, he should be regarded as having been dismissed from his post of Dustoor from this date. A copy of this resolution should be forwarded to him."

A copy of the above resolution was forwarded to Dustoor KHURSHEDJEE PHIROZJEE MOOLLAFEROZE, but as no resignation was received from him within the specified time, the said Dustoor Khurshedjee Phirozjee Mullaferoze, by virtue of the above resolution of the Anjuman, stands dismissed from his post of the Kadmi Anjuman's Dustoor from 14th November, 1897.

By Order Of the Managing Committee.

MERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE CAMA,
Honorary Secretary to the Fund for Disbursing the Salary of the Kadmi Anjuman's Dustoor.

N. J. GAMUDIA,
Chairman of the above Kadmi Anjuman.

Bombay, 22nd November, 1897.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.

Freight Report, &c.

Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.

Imports and Exports of Bullion.

Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1888 and 1895, respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1888 and 1895, respectively.

Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.

Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs. 10.
Single Copy..........................Annas 4.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort,

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Colaba Cotton Green, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned—

A large quantity of cotton, damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 27th November, 1897.

HAND-BOOK. OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE.............................Rs. 6

Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press Bombay.

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500 Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

HOME REMITTANCE ACCOUNTS opened and interest at 3 per cent. per annum allowed upon deposits of Rs. 500 and upwards.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

THE NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company in Bombay, from August last, and we are now prepared to accept FIRE and MARINE BUSINESS at Current Rates and to issue Policies.

SASSOON J. DAVID & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 9th November, 1897.

THE EQUITABLE FIRE AND ACCIDENT OFFICE, LIMITED.

HAVING been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for the above Company, we are prepared to accept FIRE RISKS on Goods and Properties of every description in Bombay and the Mofussil at Current rates.

KILLICK, NIXON AND CO., Agents.
8th Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, 3rd November, 1897.

THE AMICUS PAUPERUM LIFE ASSURANCE AND MARRIAGE. PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION (IN LIQUIDATION).

ALL the SUBSCRIBERS and MEMBERS of the above Association are requested to send in their claims on or before the 1st day of December, 1897, at the office of the undersigned Liquidator, at 203, 205, 207, Khuduk, near the Paidhowni Road.

DAVID SOLOMON,
Liquidator.

Bombay, 13th November, 1897.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT, BENGAL

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY to the Army Clothing Department, Bengal, during 1898-99 of the various Cloths, Serges, Flannels, Grey Cotton, Putties, Cotton Twill, Khaki Drill, Khaki Cotton Braid and Drab Webbing, &c.

The materials are required to be of purely Indian manufacture.

Tenders will be opened on the 15th December, 1897. Any further information and forms of Tenders can be obtained, and sealed patterns inspected at the Army Clothing Factory, Allipore.

P. A. BUCKLAND, Major,
Superintendent, Army Clothing, Bengal.

Allipore, Calcutta, the 9th November, 1897.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive sealed Tenders for the supply of BENGAL COAL to Her Majesty's Mint, Bombay, from 1st January, 1898, to 31st December, 1898.

2. Tenders will be opened at 1 P.M., on MONDAY, 6th December, 1897, and no Tender submitted after that hour, will be accepted.

3. The estimated quantity of Coal required is about 1,000 tons, more or less.

4. Each Tender should be accompanied by a sum of Rs. 100 as earnest-money, which will be forfeited in the event of a Tender refusing to sign the Articles of agreement after acceptance of his Tender. A deposit of Rs. 1,000 will be required on the acceptance of a Tender.

5. For other particulars apply at the office of the Undersigned between 10 A.M. and 2 P.M. on any working day.

6. The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any other Tender.

G. DAVIDSON, Major, R.E.,
Mint Master.

H. M.'s Mint, Bombay, 16th November, 1897.

DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.)

CAPITAL Rs. 10,00,000.

Divided into 10,000 Shares, of Rs. 100 each.

HEAD OFFICE—173, Broadway, Madras.
BOMBAY BRANCH—5, Patel Street, Fort, B'bay.

FIXED PERIOD deposits received at 6 per cent. per annum for 12 months, and 5 per cent. for 6 months.

GUARANTEED PENSION DEPARTMENT—Deposits of Rs. 5 or more per month received and interest allowed at 6¼ per cent. per annum, (to be retained).

LOANS and ADVANCES granted on Trade Goods, Bill of Sale, Jewellery or any other approved security with prompt attention.

Agency of every description undertaken.

Every kind of Goods supplied to and sold for the Mofussil Trading Firms, Traders, &c. Apply for particulars to

M. HARE & Co.,
Managing Agents.

N. B.—Agencies with leading FIRMS or influential and energetic gentlemen in the Mofussil towns can be arranged.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND............ £375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking-business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT per annum and for SIX MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST......Rs. 14,73,230

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD:—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM Esq., C.I.E.	NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID.	

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at 5 per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season only.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 3 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Bombay 20th July 1897

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital...............................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund...................................$ 7,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors...........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.).
Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Fixed Deposits received at 4 per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.

10, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 21, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Ay.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Cotes d'Or.
J. & J. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE	London.
GEO. IDLE CHAPMAN & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN
JOHN JAMESON
& SONS' (DUBLIN)
"OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE
WHISKEY.

Please see you get it with

METAL CAPSULES { BLUE.....One Star. / PINK......Two Stars. / GOLD......Three Stars.

OF ALL DEALERS.

Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.:—

C. DAY & CO., LONDON.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION NO. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2, for impurity of the blood, scurvy pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints, secondary symptoms, disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, etc., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per package of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners and without which it is a forgery.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It

Cures Old Sores,
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings,
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.

The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.

"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing, I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vannal Levu."

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicines than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a lesser quantity will effect a cure.—I am dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD.
15 Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England,' are engraved on the Government stamp, and 'Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture,' blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Glodt for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by a Private Park. Terms £ 75 per year.

Application to

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BLANDY BROS., MADEIRA & LONDON.

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THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

FIRST SEVEN MONTHS' BUSINESS

PROPOSALS FOR Rs. 11,00,000

INTENDING ASSURERS are invited to compare the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE OFFICE" with those of any other Company.

The premiums are so moderate that at most of the insuring ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. 1,000 will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300, the difference of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 being equivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per cent.

ANNUAL PAYMENTS REQUIRED FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES.
FOR Rs. 1,000 (With Profits).

Age next Birth day.	Sum Assured payable at Death.								Sum Assured payable in					
	Premiums throughout Life.		Premiums limited to 25 years.		Premiums limited to 20 years.		Premiums limited to 15 years.		25 years or at Death if previous.		20 years or at Death if previous.		15 years or at Death if previous.	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
20	21	10	27	2	30	7	36	6	37	11	47	6	64	6
25	24	2	29	7	33	0	39	4	38	7	48	0	64	13
30	27	4	32	5	36	6	42	13	39	11	49	0	65	10
35	31	5	35	14	39	12	47	1	41	10	50	8	66	13
40	36	11	40	8	44	9	52	5	44	10	52	14	68	11
45	43	14	46	12	50	12	58	12	49	6	56	13	71	11

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

All Funds invested in Government and other Securities, authorized by the Trust Act (II. of 1882).

In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.

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On participating Policies two-fifths (40 per cent.) and on non-participating Policies 35 per cent. of the total Premiums paid at the tabular rate.

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Active and energetic AGENTS and CANVASSERS WANTED all over India, Burma and Ceylon.

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FROM

BEYNON & CO.

OUR FACTORY is under EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT and all Water used is filtered through the PASTEUR MALLIE FILTER, and is rendered perfectly sterilized.

Soda, As. 8. Lemonade, As. 10. Tonic, As. 12 per dozen.
&c., &c.

BEYNON & CO., { ENGLISH CHEMISTS, / Opposite Esplanade Hotel, } BOMBAY.

SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.

"AULD SCOTTIE"

Extract "Lancet" 12th July, 1890.
ANALYTICAL RECORDS.
"AULD" SCOTTIE WHISKY.

(JAMES MENZIES, GLASGOW.)

"THIS WHISKY contains 41·75 per cent. of absolute Alcohol equal to 86·28 per cent. of proof Spirit. The Residue, Dried at 100° c amounts to 0·25 per cent. It is a well-matured and excellent Whisky."

"AULD SCOTTIE" GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

Every Bottle enveloped in Wire, and bearing the Firm's Seal in Lead.

This Whisky was the only brand placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91-92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval. It has pushed its way on its own merits.

Can be had at Rs. 2 6-0 per bottle in Bombay from all Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in Packages at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s., by all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are specially requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, and thus avoid worthless imitations.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous & Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

● Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; Weakness across the Loins, Sandy, or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally.—Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled.—13½d., and 2s. 9d., per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

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DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the *Medical Adviser*, by Dr. De Roos, containing 192 pages, of information which every young man should possess, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of twelve penny stamps (English or Colonial), by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14 HAND COURT, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

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ESTABLISHED 1863.

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Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

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The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia Remittances may be made by telegram.

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H. CHALMERS,
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BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

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Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

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H. JOLY
Acting Manager.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .... " 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... " 6,380,000

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A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

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"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges, have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough: it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, as I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospital and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore, I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P., & L.M., Edinburgh
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USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

THE NILGIRI TEA & COFFEE TRADING COMPANY,

(No. 3 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SOLICITS COMPARISON AND TRIAL
IN QUALITY AND PRICES OF THEIR
NILGIRI TUDOR HALL TEAS
AND
WATERFALL COFFEES
RECEIVED DIRECTLY FROM THE ESTATE
and highly appreciated by connoisseurs for
FLAVOUR, COLOUR AND TASTE.

PRICES REMARKABLY MODERATE.

TEAS—(in air-tight 1 lb. Square Tin)
Rs. 1-4, 1-2, 1-0, 0-12, also in 1-4 and 1-2 lb. lead packets.

WATERFALL'S FRENCH COFFEES,
1-4 lb. tin 5 as, 1-2 lb. tin 9 as., 1 lb. tin Re. 1.

HANDSOME DISCOUNT TO MERCHANTS.

Prices of loose tea-chests and whole coffee on application.

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CAPITAL £2,127,500 Sterling.

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Net Premiums		£836,165
Profit—excluding Interest.	£84,800	
Interest on Investments...	36,116	
		120,916
Dividends for Year	£42,550	
Added to Reserves	78,366	
		120,916

LOSSES paid during past TEN YEARS.
£4,363,174.

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1876	£240,739	£37,914
1886	482,110	376,412
1896	836,165	873,194

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WM. D. GRAHAM,
Resident Secretary.

AGENTS:—
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10, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, August, 1896.

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Half-Yearly	" 6	Half-yearly	" 7-8
Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	" [illegible]

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BAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

[illegible]

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

[illegible]

PRESS COMPANIES.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

PRICES OF BULLION.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

[illegible]

EXCHANGE.

[illegible]

A CONTEMPORARY calculates concerning a recent novel, of which a hundred thousand copies are now in circulation, and which was sent out uncut, that "25,000 precious hours of the public time have unnecessarily been occupied in the profitless work of cutting the pages of the one book alone, while the book-binder's guillotine would have done the work in a fiftieth part of the time. And the bookbinder would have been earning his living."

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 15m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water, 1-6m., 1-1a. Low water, 7-9m., 6-40a.
B. V. A. practice in presence of Commander of the District.
B. V. R. parade, Mahim Railway station, 3-40 p.m.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club races.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 15m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water, 1-55m., 1-54a. Low water, 8-2m., 7-32a.
P. and O. s. s. Carthage, with English mails of the 12th instant, due to arrive, 5 p.m.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The business of the Fifth Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, which commenced on the 20th instant, terminated yesterday, when the Sessions were formally dissolved.

THEFT OF A BICYCLE.—Mr. L. Sealy, of Kalbadavie Road, went into the house of a friend, at Colaba Causeway, leaving his bicycle on the footpath, on Wednesday evening. When he came out of the house about an hour after, he found the bicycle missing. It was an old machine, valued at Rs. 200.

THEOSOPHICAL LECTURE.—A public lecture will be delivered in English, at the Blavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, Bombay Branch, 37, Hornby Road, Fort, to-morrow (Sunday), at 6 p.m. Subject: "Pre-natal influences of parents upon their children viewed in the light of Science and Theosophy."

MRS. TEJPAL'S GARDEN PARTY.—We are asked to request the ladies invited to Mrs. Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal's garden party, this afternoon, to be good enough to attend there at 4 o'clock punctually. It is probable that Lady Sandhurst will grace the occasion by her presence.

TEMPERANCE.—Sunday, November 28, being Temperance Sunday in the Wesleyan Church, sermons will be preached on that subject, to-morrow, in the Wesleyan Chapels at Colaba Causeway and Byculla. At the former place the Rev. G. C. Walker will preach in the evening, and representatives of the local lodges of the Good Templars will attend.

REPORTED THEFT IN A BOARDING-HOUSE.—Mr. W. O. Beattee, residing in a boarding-house, kept by Mr. Vaz, at Frere Road, has reported to the police that between the hours of 6 p.m. and 11 p.m., on Thursday night, his room was entered, and Rs. 145 in currency notes and cash was stolen from a handbag, which was forced open.

THE PLAGUE PANIC.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Harkisandas Ramnarayen was prosecuted on the charge of criminal breach of trust, in respect of Rs. 1,575, at the instance of his master, Mr. Cowasji Byramji Ghorawalla, a merchant at Pydhownie. The accused took advantage of his master's prolonged absence from Bombay, owing to plague panic, and embezzled the amount. He first misappropriated the amount, and some time after that absconded. He was convicted and sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour.

CHILDREN'S DAY AT THE "BOWEN" M. E. CHURCH.—To-morrow, being the day set apart for this interesting annual service, the Sunday School Session and the Morning Church Service will be blended in one, to commence at 10-30 a.m. As usual the little children of the Sunday School will take part in a bright and inspiriting programme of sacred music and recitation. The pastor, Revd. I. F. Row, will preside, and Mrs. Thoburn (the wife of Bishop Thoburn) and others will give special addresses. The collection this year will be given to the Anglo-Indian Orphan Girls' School at Poona, a very deserving institution, which rescues from destitution and shame and fits for useful and respectable lives a large number of the neglected orphan girls of the destitute portion of the Anglo-Indian community. All are cordially welcome to this service.

ALLEGED FORGERY AND FRAUD BY A SERVANT.—Messrs. Hollis and Co., gun-makers of Meadow Street, have reported to the police that, on the 24th instant, they entrusted their servant, named Mahomed Karsarkhan, who had been employed in their service for the last month only, with Rs. 300, with instructions to pay the amount into the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China. The servant returned the cash receipt-book duly signed, and then obtained an advance of Rs. 30 from Mr. Hollis. As the servant did not turn up to work on the following day, Mr. Hollis went to the bank, and on an enquiry ascertained that the money had not been paid into the bank, and that the receipt was a forgery. Enquiries are being made as to the whereabouts of the accused. The complainant could not give any information to the police as to the accused's residence in Bombay.

FORGING A CHEQUE.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Jacky, a Goanese boy, was charged with theft of three blank cheques, two on the Bank of Bombay and one on Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Company, the property of his master, Mr. Thomas Moore, retired First-Class Subordinate Judge of Sholapur, at present residing at Elphinstone Circle. The accused stole the cheques from a gladstone bag, in his master's room, and concealed two under some matting, while the third one he took to a petition-writer near the General Post Office, and got it filled in for Rs. 35. The petition-writer got one anna for his pains, but he made the forgery a quite palpable one, and bungled the accused's design. The cheque being presented at the bank, was soon discovered to be a forged one, and Mr. Moore being communicated with at once, passed on the boy to the police. Taking into consideration the youth of Jacky, his Worship ordered him to be confined in the Reformatory for three years. Mr. Moore here begged to make a few observations. The boy, he said, was a bad character, and on the recommendation of a firm of servant suppliers he had employed him. The court was of opinion that accused had been sufficiently punished, and that any remissness on the part of the servant suppliers might be enquired into by the police.

SELLING TODDY WITHOUT A LICENCE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, convicted two Bhundaree toddy-drawers, named Baloo Visram and Harri Pandoo, on a charge of selling toddy without a license from the Collector of Abkari, and sentenced No. 1 to pay a fine of Rs. 20 and No. 2, Rs. 35. The facts of the case were these: On Wednesday last, an Abkari Inspector, on a certain information previously received, proceeded to the Babulla Tank Road, in company of his two peons and Inspector Barnett, of the Bombay Police Force. On the party reaching a certain spot on that road, Mr. Barnett marked a few copper coins and gave them to the Abkari peons, with instructions to go to the accused's hut, which was not far from them, and purchase a bottle of toddy from the accused with the marked money. Shortly after the peons had gone, Mr. Barnett, in company of the Abkari Inspector, went to the hut, and saw the two accused serving a bottle of toddy to the peon. They arrested both the accused, and on searching their persons, the marked coins were found with No. 2. On searching the hut a quantity of toddy was found. The court punished the accused as above stated and ordered the seized toddy to be confiscated, and sent to the Collector.

PROPERTY NOT WORTH STEALING.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Haji Yusuf, an old offender, having a record of five previous convictions against him, was charged with theft of a cotton shirt and cotton frock, valued at eight annas, the property of Oomedkhan Allibux, a bill-collector, residing at Falkland Road. About half-past four o'clock, on the morning of the 24th instant, while the complainant was lying asleep on a cot in his room, he felt someone handling at his feet, and raised an alarm. A grain dealer, who was sleeping outside, heard the alarm and ran into the room. A lamp was lighted, and on the room being examined, the thief was found concealed under the cot with the articles of wearing apparel in his possession. He was arrested and given in police custody. The accused denied the charge, stating that he entered the room not with the intention of committing theft, but because he felt cold, which he could not bear. He was not a man to commit theft of dirty clothes of the paltry value of eight annas. He, however, admitted the previous convictions, stating that he came out of the jail about a month and a-half ago, after serving out one year's rigorous imprisonment. The magistrate sentenced him this time to eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labour.

ROBBING A MATRICULATION CANDIDATE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Saunderson prosecuted Aziz Mahomed alias Samatkhan, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of stealing cotton and woolen wearing apparel, of the aggregate value of Rs. 153-8, belonging to Rupchund Balaram, a student, temporarily putting up in the room of a chawl at Tardeo Road. The complainant came to Bombay from up-country some time during last month for the Matriculation examination. On the morning of the 2nd instant, during the absence of the complainant, the accused entered his room and carried away the property. Complainant discovered the loss on his return home later on in the day, and reported the matter to the police. The accused, who was seen hanging about the complainant's place by some neighbours, was suspected, but his whereabouts could not be traced until Wednesday last, when complainant's servant noticed him on the Falkland Road, dressed in his master's stolen clothes. The servant arrested him and made him over to the police. The police upon an inquiry recovered a portion of the property, worth Rs. 10, from a Parsee, but the remaining property could not be traced. The accused denied the charge, stating that the clothes found on his person as well as those found with the Parsee were purchased by him from a Multanee for Rs. 5-8. He admitted one previous conviction He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT A QUARRY HOLE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Ramji Luximon, aged thirty years, a labourer, employed in a quarry at Sewree and residing at Kala Chowkey Road. About 11 o'clock on the forenoon of the 10th instant the deceased and a number of other labourers were engaged in removing earth from a quarry at Sewree and loading it into carts, when a large boulder suddenly became detached at the top of the quarry and rolled down into the bottom of the hole, where it struck against a bigger boulder and split itself into two. One of the pieces struck the deceased on his right shin while the other piece struck a bullock, killing the animal on the spot. Ramji was placed in a victoria and taken to the J. J. Hospital, where on examination he was found to have sustained a compound fracture of both the bones of the right leg with an extensive lacerated wound, extending from below the knee joint to the ankle joint, and the skin on the both sides of the leg very much abrased and torn. After admission deceased grew worse and fever set in. He objected to an operation being performed, and he was taken home by his wife on the 16th instant. He was brought back to the hospital on the 20th idem, suffering from gangrene of the injured leg, which was at once amputated. Deceased's condition showed no signs of improvement, and he died on Thursday. The house-surgeon was of opinion that death was due to gangrene following the severe injury to the leg. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death accordingly.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Middle and Lower Colaba	0	0	6
B Dongri	2	0	24
C Market & Khumbharwada	2a	0	15
D Khetwadi	1	1	7
E Kamatipura, Tardeo, and 1st Nagpada	4	3	27
F Parel	0	0	3
G Mahim	1	0	3
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	1b	6	25
Total	11	10	110
Total plague deaths to date	13,493	11,299	
Same date last year	11	10	112
Total mortality same date 1895	...	...	68

a Recent arrival from Nasik (4 days).
b F on Modikhana Camp, recent arrival from Poona (3 days.)

CHOLERA.

Attack	0
Death	1

RAILWAY QUARANTINE.

On Thursday last, 221 passengers were escorted by the police from the Byculla station, and 58 passengers from the Grant Road station, to the Narelwady and Wari Bunder Segregation Camps.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows:—Arrivals by sea 930, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 3,540, making a total of 4,470 persons. Departures by sea 886, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 3,640, making a total of 4,526 persons.

EPIDEMIC AT CUTCH MANDVIE.

Telegraphic advices received by the Plague Committee, yesterday, from Cutch Mandvie, stated that on the 25th instant six fresh cases were admitted. Eight deaths were recorded outside the town and one in the hospital. The number of patients under treatment was 67.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

From the above reports it appears that 129 houses were inspected in the Byculla ward, and four plague cases were discovered, two at Jairajbhoy Lane, and two at Bapty Road, Cross Lane. Three cases were removed to the Grant Road Hospital and one to the Arthur Road Hospital. Sixty-six houses at Sion, 350 at Mahim and Worlee, and 105 at Matoonga were visited and three cases of suspicious fever were detected.

Surgeon-Lt.-Colonel James. S. Wilkins, the District Medical Officer, B Ward, in company of Mr. G. Moses, met Dr. Sorab Cowasji Hormusji, the Deputy Health Officer, B Ward, on Nowroji Hill, 1st Road (North), where house-to-house inspection was vigorously carried out. Dr. Headon joined the party making the inspection. Dr. Wilkins was very affable to the children of the locality, and took an interest in school boys, whom he gave ample rewards. Dr. Wilkins then went towards Nishaupada, and Drs. Sorab and Headon, in company of Mr. G. Moses, continued the inspection. Dr. Sorab, in company with Mr. Moses, observed that one Hindu woman was running in alarm as if someone were ill in the house. Dr. Sorab asked her the reason of her running away at his approach to the house, to which she replied "Sir, no one was sick there." The doctor imagined there was something wrong when he again saw the very woman signalling from downstairs to the women upstairs. The doctor at once inspected the house very minutely, and on the 2nd floor of the house saw a Hindu woman, named Babaijee, leisurly eating as if she was alright. Dr. Sorab having experience of the tricks of the people asked the woman to approach him, which she was not able to do. At last he had to examine her. Strange to say, she had temperature of 105, deg. with a bubo in the left groin. The patient was removed to the Arthur Road Hospital.

THE HEDJAZ.

At a meeting of the managing committee of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay, held on Monday, it was resolved that a public meeting of the Mahomedans be held on Wednesday, the 1st December next, to memorialize the Government to open the Bombay Harbour for pilgrims proceeding to Jeddah.

MUSSALMANS AND THE HEDJAZ.

The following notice was published, yesterday, at the Secretariat:—

All Government servants and all subjects of the Queen-Empress who may see this notice are requested to make it generally known that the Government of India, in deciding that it is not necessary that the pilgrimage from India to the Hedjaz should be altogether suspended for the current season, consider it essential in view of the strong opinions of all European Governments, including Turkey, regarding the danger of plague being communicated to Europe and in view of the prevalence of plague in the Bombay Presidency, and of the danger that the disease may be spread by pilgrims from infected to non-infected portions of India, to direct that until further orders no person, resident permanently or temporarily in any part of the Presidency of Bombay, except Sind, shall be permitted to embark from any port in India with the object of making a pilgrimage to Mecca. They have also decided that all persons who have entered the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind), with the object of proceeding to the Hedjaz, shall be placed in a camp of observation until such time as the medical officer in charge shall satisfy himself that all risk of the occurrence of plague among them has been completely abated. The attention of all Mahomedan gentlemen of position and influence is specially invited to this notice, and they are called upon to make known to their co-religionists the reasons for the decision of the Government of India.

(2). It should also be widely made known to all intending pilgrims that stringent quarantine will be imposed on them by the Turkish Government, and they may be subjected to great inconvenience and harassment in Arabia. The latest information shows that the Hedjaz is still in a very disturbed condition, and the journey to Mecca is fraught with danger to life and property.

A. C. LOGAN,
Acting Secretary to Government.

PLAGUE AND RECONSTRUCTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—When such a grim visitor as the plague is in the midst of our city, you have very pertinently observed in the concluding remarks in yesterday's issue of your paper that delays at such a juncture are dangerous, if not to say criminal. The promptitude with which the Port Trust and the Chamber of Commerce have replied to the Government anent the new Improvement Scheme is very praiseworthy, and sufficiently indicates their zeal and earnest desire with which they have backed up the Government. An equal amount of heartiness and zeal into the scheme was expressed when first this question came to be discussed, some weeks ago, at the meeting of the Corporation, but the practical outcome of it has been too slow and tardy. Every day a recrudescence of the plague is feared, and signs are not wanting to justify our belief that our city may not be once more in the ravenous jaws of the ravaging and decimating monster. In the midst of such an alarm our Municipal Corporation—the so-called guardians of the Public Health—should have been so long and behindhand in considering the Committee's report is indicative of nothing but non-chalance, and an apathetic spirit so characteristic of the natives of this soil. A day, an hour, a minute's delay may hurl us irrevocably in the clutches of this dreadful visitant, and involve us once more in the loss of thousands of lives and millions of money. The neglect consequent upon such a delay in removing the centres of infection from the slums and insanitary areas of the city appears almost criminal, and all hands should urgently join in putting into force and operation this proposed scheme as expeditiously as is consistent with the necessity of the case. Daily facts and figures go to show that highly insanitary surroundings promote the growth of these plague germs, and places once infected do not become pure and healthy even after all the tons of disinfectants and amount of lime-washing therein. Such notoriously unclean houses should never be allowed to be inhabited for at least a period of three years, which is said to be the length of time these plague bacilli are said to live and thrive in one locality. We have had several instances of cases occurring in the very houses where there had been several deaths at this season last year. Such infected houses should be closed at once, and no men allowed to reside therein for a long time to come, and if they are ricketty to pull them down, thereby saving in a great measure fresh centres of infection being established.—Yours, &c.,

Nov. 26. AJAX.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BOMBAY.

THE following is a list of scholarships, prizes, and gold medal awarded by the board to the students who have gained the highest aggregate number of marks at the examinations held in September and October, 1897:—The Maharao Khengarjee 1st Scholarship, value Rs. 105—Bhagvant G. Chavan, 1st Session Engineering; the Maharao Khengarjee 2nd Scholarship, value Rs. 110—Hormasji A. Sethna, 2nd Session Engineering; the Professor Henry Fawcett Scholarship, value Rs. 140—Krishnajee G. Kelkar, 1st Session Engineering; the Lord Reay Scholarship, value Rs. 90—Jal S. Jussawalla, 1st Session Cotton; the Dwarkadas Vasenji Scholarship, value Rs. 90—Ganesh B. Chepe, 2nd Session Engineering; the Nowrozjee Furdoonjee 1st Scholarship, value Rs. 45—No candidate. 40 per cent. of marks required. The Nowrozjee Furdoonjee 2nd Scholarship, value Rs. 90—Jamnadas G. Mehta, 2nd Session Cotton. The Ripon Prize, value Rs. 45—Dadabhoy R. Madon, 1st Session Cotton; the Mechanical Drawing Prize, value Rs. 30—Hormasjee F. Banaji, 2nd Session Engineering; the Dr. H. Cook Prize, for Science Subjects, value Rs. 30—Spettama K. R. Cama, 2nd Session Engineering; The Vurjdas Atmaram Prize, value Rs. 24—Lakshman B. Bhagvat, 2nd Session Engineering; the Nowrozjee Furdoonjee 3 Fee Prizes, value Rs. 36 each—No candidates with 40 per cent. of marks; The Nowrozjee Furdoonjee 2 Fee Prizes, value Rs. 30 each—Purushotam S. Parekh, 2nd Session Cotton; Kashinath J. Bhat—Do.—;The Lord Reay Gold Medal.—Pershaw N. Mehta, 3rd Session Cotton.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes, freckles, tan, sunburn; soothes and heals stings of insects; cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery for ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

BE KIND TO THE LITTLE ONES.—There is no tyranny so hard to bear as the tyranny of parents who, without meaning to be cruel, do not understand their children. How continually do we find a child punished simply because it is fretful. It does not seem to occur to some parents that in nine cases out of ten a child's fretfulness arises from ill-health or from some temporary ailment. But this is assuredly true, and, instead of punishing their children, parents will do well to take steps to keep them healthy and strong. They will not find this difficult if they take care to keep Holloway's Pills and Ointment always by them. These are remedies which never fail.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

SIR CHARLES FARRAN, Chief Justice, presided at a sitting of the Criminal Sessions, at 10 o'clock yesterday. A common jury was empannelled.

CUTTING OFF A WOMAN'S NOSE.

Basooree Murdee pleaded guilty to a charge of having, on the 28th October last, voluntarily caused grievous hurt to his wife, Khimia, by cutting off her nose.

The Chief Justice: Why did you do this?

Prisoner: She went to another man and lived with him for five days. I afterwards cut off her nose. I am a native of Bundelkhand, but reside here, and am a British subject.

The Chief Justice: How long have you been married to this woman?

Prisoner: I was married by my parents when I was young. I don't know when I was married.

The Chief Justice: The law of British India does not allow one to take the law into his own hands.

Prisoner: It is a mistake of mine.

The Chief Justice: You ought to have known that.

The prisoner: You are my *ma-bap* (*i. e.*, mother and father). (A laugh.)

The Chief Justice: I cannot pass upon you a less sentence than three years' rigorous imprisonment.

UNWARRANTABLE INTRUSION AT MR. JUSTICE STRACHEY'S BUNGALOW.

Krishnarao Hunumantrao was charged with cheating and attempt at cheating and forgery. He was alleged to have committed the three offences in September and October last, when he forged the signature of Veterinary-Major Mills, and attempted to obtain money by false pretences from Mr. Justice Strachey at his bungalow.

Prisoner: I communicated to my friend the matter of engaging counsel for me, but he did not come to see me. I am undefended, and I wish my case to be traversed to the next sessions.

The Chief Justice said there was no reason to traverse the case.

Prisoner: I am undefended, what can I do?

The Chief Justice: Defend yourself. If you are innocent, you can show that. The jury will now be called, and you can challenge any you object to.

Prisoner: I have only one friend. I don't know what to do.

A common jury was here empannelled. The prisoner did not challenge anyone. Trial was here adjourned, and the case was again called on after luncheon-time. Mr. Macleod, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Kazi Kabirudin appeared for the accused.

Mr. Kazi Kabirudin said that he had advised his client to plead guilty to the first charge, and had suggested to his learned friend to withdraw the two other charges.

Mr. Macleod said he could not agree to the withdrawal of the two other charges, which were serious.

Mr. Kazi Kabirudin said he would then advise his client to plead guilty to all the three charges, and so end the matter there.

The prisoner pleaded guilty to all the three charges; and the jury gave a formal verdict of guilty.

Mr. Kazi Kabirudin pleaded extenuating circumstances in favour of his client. He was a young man, belonged to a well-known family, and his father was a police inspector at Mysore.

His lordship sentenced the prisoner to nine months rigorous imprisonment.

The Sessions were then formally dissolved.

EVENING ENTERTAINMENT AT MADHAV BAUG.

ON Thursday, another very pleasant evening entertainment was given at Madhav Baug in connection with marriages in the family of Mr. Hurkissondas Narotumdas, a Justice of the Peace, a Fellow of the Bombay University, for many years a member of the Municipal Standing Committee and of the Corporation, and latterly a mill-owner, and a director of several of the local Joint Stock Companies. The entertainment was given in honour of the marriage of Mr. Keshavdas Goculdas, son of Mr. Harkissondas's sister, who has been under his care since the death of his father. Arrangements for the entertainment were made on as magnificent a scale as those made on the 16th inst. in connection with Mr. Harkissondas's grand-daughter, Bai Manjoola. The whole space covered by Madhav Baug and its environments were ablaze from one end to the other. The public street was also illuminated, as well as two or three houses in the neighbourhood. The illumination of the temple in the compound, which had its main outlines picked out with multi-coloured fairy-lamps, furnished a singular spectacle which the people of the locality turned out in dense throngs to look at. The decorations on the premises, especially those in the reception-hall, made under the artistic supervision of Mr. Bapujee Dinanathjee, were characterised by taste and skill, while the floral decorations on the walls and in the archways did credit to the local florist, Mr. H. A. Dubash. The miniature model of the temple, as it floated on the surface of the water in the Cowasjee Patel Tank, failed not to attract the attention of European guests, who went down to the verge of the tank to admire the mechanical contrivance on which the temple floated. The guests were cordially welcomed by Mr. Harkissondas Narotumdas, his brother Mr. Bhagwandas, his cousins Mr. Tribhowundas and Mr. Jugmohundas Varjivandas Madhavdas, and others. An excellent Band, stationed near the fountain in the compound, played during the evening, while in the reception-hall the guests were entertained by a company of nautch-girls.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Bristed, Mr. and Mr. Lapsley, and a few other European guests, Sirdar Anantrao Khanderao Raste, Messrs. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, Jugmohundas Vandravandas Bhaisett, Mooljee B. Barbhaya, Vussonjee Khimjee, Rao Saheb Ellapa Ballaram, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. R. N. Khory, Messrs. K. N. Kabraji, Byramjee Nasarwanjee Servai, Chuttoorbhooj Morarjee, Nowrojee S. Bengalee, Bhugwandas Narotumdas, Tribhowandas Varjivandas, N. V. Mandlik, Bhimrao Atmaram, Jugmohundas Varjivandas, Manordas Tribhowandas, Ruttonsha Dadabhoy, J. C. Cama, Shivajee Dhurmajee, Dr. F. N. Bisnee, Messrs. Pramjivandas Cullindas, Dharamsey Morarjee Gokuldas, Tulsidas Manordas, Jugmohundas Samuldas, Jaffarbhoy Somjee Parpia, Hurjivandas Jugjivandas, Peroshe Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy, M. H. Mody, Hormusjee Edaljee Allbless, Jugmohundas M. Nathoobhoy, Dadabhoy Bomonjee Petit, Dr. Framjee Cawasjee, Messrs. Manekshah C. Taleyarkhan, Jamnadas Narandas, Munmohundas Shamjee, Nagindas Doolabdas, Damoder Lukhmidas Khimjee, Devidas Pranjivandas Mehta, Dwarkadas Oodhowjee, Dr. Byramjee Nowrojee, Messrs. Jamnadas Ramjee, Pranjivandas Hurjivandas, Tribhowundas M. Nathoobhoy, Runchordas Tribhowandas, Toolsidas Lulloobhoy Mody, R. H. Kirtiker, Babu Manhor Lal, Vithaldas Dwarkadas, Nagindas Pranjivandas, Jugmohundas Dwarkadas, Vithaldas Bhugwandas Sett, Gordhundas Soonderjee, Jaynarayen Nandnarayen, Manekchand Hirachand, Anandjee Nanjee, Jaykissondas Gangadas, Toolsidas Tribhowandas, Dr. S. S. Misir, Dr. Purshotumdas Harichund, Dr. Bejonjee N. Horsedealer, Dr. Sucpute, Messrs. Dhakjee Kassinath, Harichand Krishna Joshi, Balkrishna Sadanand, Krishnarao R. Jayker, Shantaram Jaganath, Keshav Kooshaba, Narotumdas Morarjee Gokuldas, Kalidass Ruznath, Purshotum Tribhowandas Ghandy, Bapujee Dinanathjee, Shamrao Pandurang, Kassum Sajee, N. D. Setna, Purshotum Bhimjee, etc. The entertainment terminated at a late hour with the distribution of garlands and bouquets of flowers. The marriage ceremony of Mr. Keshavdas Goculdas was performed at Madhav Baug last evening, when there was a large gathering of representative members of different nationalities. In connection with the recent marriages in his family Mr. Harkissondas has generously contributed handsome donations to the fund of the temple at Madhav Baug, to the Hindu girls' school, and to several local institutions.

THE GOTI RIOT TRIAL AT IGATPURA.

THE hearing of the above case in which fifteen men stood charged with being members of an unlawful assembly, causing grievous hurt, and using criminal force to a public servant in the execution of his duty, was resumed before Mr. J. N. Kabraji, C.S., Assistant Collector and First-Class Magistrate, Nasik. Mr. Furdunji Pestonji Taleyarkhan, barrister-at-law, again defended the accused. The facts of the case have already been published. The case for the prosecution being over, Mr. Taleyarkhan addressed the court on behalf of the accused, and said that the first point to be determined was whether there was any satisfactory evidence to connect the accused with any of the offences. There was a mass of evidence which was vague and indirect; but the question for consideration was whether there was any direct evidence on which the court could safely come to a decision against the accused. That there was a riot and the search party severely assaulted was incontestable, but that the men now on their trial were culpable parties was by no means established by the evidence adduced on behalf of the prosecution. The whole case turned up on the question of identification, and upon a calm and careful consideration of the circumstances the court would find that there was not an atom of reliable evidence to show that the accused were members of an unlawful assembly. The prosecution examined twelve witnesses, whose evidence was full of vague assertions. Beyond these general allegations that there were four or five hundred men, that the Mamlatdar was discussing with them the question of searching houses for plague cases, and that there was a violent attack on the search party when the crowd had dispersed, there was nothing in the evidence of a specific character to show that any of the accused took part in the disturbance. Mr. Taleyarkhan concluded by saying that had Kapadia and Hormusji conducted the plague operations in a more sympathetic or less high-handed manner this riot would not have occurred.

The magistrate wrote a long judgment, and convicted Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, and sentenced them to one year's imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 300, and Nos. 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, and 13 to two years' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100. Some of the fines, if recovered, to be paid to Kapadia, and Hormusji, the Municipal Secretary, and Hussein. Nos. 8, 10, 14 and 15 were acquitted.

Mr. F. P. Taleyarkhan, with Mr. P. S. Bhagvat, appeared before the Sessions Judge of Nasik, Mr. A. Shewan, I.C.S., and argued that the magistrate's decision was opposed to law and facts. The learned judge admitted the appeal, and the hearing was adjourned.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

ENTRIES FOR SATURDAY'S RACES.

Ship's Boats. Start at 3-30 p.m.

Boat's Names	Entered by
H M S Magdala's Cutter	Mr Geo. W Silvester
R I M S Canning's 2nd Cutter	Lt. E C I Lazenbye.
R I M Dockyard Cutter	Mr A Monk
H M S Abyssinia's Cutter	Lt. L H Richardson, R N
H M S Plassey's Cutter	Comdr. A B Prance, R N.
H M S Magdala's Galley	Capt. L H Fleet, R N.

Yacht's Race. Start at 3-45 p. m.

Yacht's Names	Entered by.
Chita	Mr E Comber
Hulda	Mr J F Chrystal
Red Rose	Rear Admiral Sir John Hext, R N.
Manaikin	Officers, R A.
Violet	Commander I G R Finny.
Turquoise	Mr K S Loard,
Cygnet	Mr E C Richards.

(Course for both Races No. 2 same as last Saturday.

DONNA ELVIRA is going to law with her father Don Carlos for the quarter of her mother's dowry, or £60,000, and arrears of interest amounting to £15,000. The wife of Don Carlos was Marguerite of Parma, niece of the Comtesse Chambord. Don Carlos has offered to give Princess Elvira her share if she abandons the painter Folchi, with whom she ran away to America, and enters a convent; but she refuses to do this.

A LADY'S EXPERIENCES OF THE CYCLONE.

A GRAPHIC ACCOUNT OF THE CALAMITY.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following account of the cyclone which he has received from a lady:—I sit down to write to you and relieve your anxiety on our account; we are all safe and unhurt through this dreadful time, and a most wonderful escape it has been. I will tell you of the fearful time we have had. The wind began to spring up about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was not much till we sat down to a late tea when it veered and blew very strongly. We lit the lamps and remained in the dining-room. At 5-30 p.m., the wind was so violent that we had to tie windows and doors, and then the iron roof began to rise and bang.

We held a council and determined to stick to the bungalow as long as doors and roof held. The children were huddled under the dining-table and bundles of blankets were brought out to wrap ourselves in. But, in spite of closed doors, our lamps flickered, so we lit our three hurricane lanterns and extinguished the lamps. Suddenly F. shouted, "The kitchen is on fire," and a column of flame and sparks poured out. We were not very nervous about this, as long before the coolie lines, cow houses, sheds, &c., were all down.

About five minutes later a tremendous gust almost burst open the centre door. We rushed to throw our weight against it, but it burst open simultaneously with another jhilmil and glass door. About the same instant, with a frightful roar, some sheets of iron from the roof were torn off. F. said, "We must leave this at once." I was holding a Hinck's hurricane lantern. The children were already huddled into blankets. We ran to the lefthand door of the drawing-room. Two lanterns were extinguished by the wind as the doors burst open. The children screamed, the women servants shrieked, but we were quiet.

As we rushed out of doors the "gowala" caught D. from my arms saying, "Give her to me, memsahib; you will never be able to take her across the lawn in this wind." The bearer had E. in his arms and F. helped M. We hurried down the steps and attempted to cross the lawn, but were almost simultaneously thrown down. M. was unable to get up or progress, and F. and the ayah did their best to help her along. I tried to help, but each time I rose, was thrown violently down.

We were then separated. M. and F. made for a tree. The "gowala" with little D. had vanished. Ayahs, bearer with little E. and khitmatgar were all on their faces some distance off. We saw this by the flashes of lightning through the rain. Seeing the waterman near I shouted, "Get through the hedge," and handed him my lantern. I slid through the hedge on my back and took little E. from the bearer. Once on the other side of the hedge and bank we were able to breathe, though sitting in pools of water. Presently M. and F. joined us, and we all crouched low with the dreadful blinding storm roaring in our ears. Trees crashed all around and sheets of corrugated iron flew over our heads. Nearly all the servants joined us for safety and company. The children quieted down; E fell asleep, and D. remained mute as far as I could make out.

Suddenly in the midst of a violent blow, a dead calm ensued, and the sky almost cleared overhead. After waiting a few minutes we decided to make for the factory. F. and I with baby hurried on a head; near the bungalow we met the jemadar who told us that the factory was in ruins. So we hurried back to the same bank only moving nearer the khud, and there we waited for the storm to return. I must tell you that at the beginning the cook for a time lost his second child. It was blown from the mother's arm. The lantern was the means of its recovery; it was blown into a young uprooted tree.

In about ten minutes the cyclone recommenced with greatly increased force and with stinging heavy rain. We could scarcely breathe and were shivering with the bitter cold, the little covering we had secured having been torn away by the violent gusts. Feelings of intense fear, cold and despair seized us, as you can well imagine, for we were out in that pitiless cyclone for over six hours, eleven inches of rain, as we afterwards ascertained having fallen during the storm. The water poured over us, and we were lying in water, besides it was a tremendous effort to resist being blown over the khud, which would have happened but for our number, and our all lying packed as close and flat as possible. As the storm abated about twelve o'clock F. went to prospect, and on return, as the violence of the gale had lessened, we all made a desperate and successful attempt to regain the bungalow. It was in ruins, but we huddled into M's dressing-room, the only shelter standing. Our sweeper was found dead, his death being due to the cold and rain and several coolies were buried in the ruins of their houses and were extricated hours after.

At daybreak, I went to see what damage had been done. It was awful. Not a house, not a tree, not a shrub standing; everything had been torn up by the roots or rilevelled with the ground. A perfect picture of utter desolation. The walls of the bungalow in one rooms had fallen in and buried the furniture. The place was swimming in water, and scarcy a bit of furniture was left whole. Beams, ceilings, masonry and doors covered all the floors. Had we trusted to the house we should to a certainty have all been killed. Where we had been sitting at first a large tree and several smaller ones were scattered around.

You cannot imagine the havoc from my poor description. Not a tree is to be seen standing anywhere. Boxes and clothing have been blown out of the house, over the walls, and carried hundreds of yards away. The villages around blazed, and we saw a ship on fire at sea,—the poor fellows in far worse plight than ourselves, and the sea roaring as only an angry sea can.—*Englishman.*

DIVINE SERVICE.

FIRST SUNDAY IN ADVENT, NOV. 28.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.—Choral. Agutter in G.—Hymns Introit No. 2, 556, 315 and 32.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Venerable Archdeacon W. E. Scott—Hymns 50, 217 and 362.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Woodward in A.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 4-45 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

FORT CHAPEL.

Our Lady of Mount Carmel (Catholic).
5-30 a.m.—Holy Mass.
7 a.m.—Holy Mass with Sermon by Father Kummer, S.J.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Mass with Sermon by Father Hoene, S.J.
6 p.m.—Rosary, Sermon, and Benediction by Father Hoene, S.J.
During the week daily Holy Mass at 6 and 7 a.m.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

(Colaba Afghan Memorial Church.)
8-0 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11-0 a.m.—Matins and Sermon (Parade Service).—Hymns 48, 30 and 224.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 47, 165 and 233.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

BOWEN CHURCH—Apollo Bunder.
Behind the Apollo Hotel.
10-30 a.m.—Special Childrens Service.
6 p.m.—Sermon by Rev. I. F. Row.

GRANT ROAD CHURCH.
7-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
8-15 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Sermon.

MAZAGON CHURCH—Wari Bunder.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Sermon.

SEAMEN'S REST, FRERE ROAD.
7-30 p.m.—Service by Rev. F. Wood.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

(Waudby Road, Esplanade).
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6 p.m.—Evening Service—Hymns 160, 366 and 280; Psalm 98 Chant 265 Collection for the Bible, Women's Association.
11 a.m.—Joint Service in St. Andrew's Church.

BAPTIST CHURCH, BELASSIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

8 a.m.—Morning Service.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon by Mr Douglas Green.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE

(Near School of Art).
Incumbent.—Rev. C. Gilder.
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon,—Hymns 49, 51 and 323.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon on the Claims of Christian Missions.—Hymns 53, 220 and 360.
The offertory will be for the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon by Rev. W. G. Peel.—Hymns 264, 284, and 325.
4-30 p.m.—Service for the young.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon by Rev. W. H. Dixon—Hymns 17, 263 and 341.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral.) Preacher, Rev. Father Kerabaw.
10 a.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral). Preacher, Rev. Father Biscoe. Alms for S. P. G.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral).—Hymns 49, 553 and 294.
4-15 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 47, 50, and 288.

ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH.

7 a.m.—Matins.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral).
4-30 p.m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

(Madras time.)
6-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.—Hymns 47, 48.
5-30 p.m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 50, 51, and 52.

SAINT ANDREW'S CHURCH.

11 a.m.—Morning Service—Ps. 91. Hymns 273, and 114.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.—Hymns 444, 112, 287 and 109.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. STEPHEN'S BANDORA.

(Local time).
10-45 a.m.—Matin, Holy Communion and Sermon.

WESLEYAN CHURCH

(Colaba Causeway).
8 a.m.—Mr. F. R. Atkins.
6 a.m.—Rev. G. C. Walker.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
(Byculla, Victoria Gardens).
9-30 a.m.—Rev. W. C. Oliver.
6-0 p.m.—Mr. F. R. Atkins.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

Now that Lieutenant-Colonel Adams and Lieutenants Costello and Viscount Fincastle have been awarded the V. C., the number of Indian officers now living who possess the cross becomes 35, and that of the British service officers 50; while 5 Naval and 2 Colonial officers complete the roll among the commissioned ranks.

YOUR OLD FRIEND.—There is a sense of comfort in a good old friend, which no new friendship can supply. CLEAVER'S TEREBENE SOAP is your good old friend, for it has outstayed and beaten the hosts of Soaps which, during the last 20 years, have been introduced. And why is this? Because it really possesses the properties claimed for it. It is the best Soap for the Skin and Complexion ever known. It completely relieves the irritation resulting from prickly heat, the bites and stings of insects, and other similar causes. Its perfume is simply that of the pine, the most soothing and healing scent in the world.

SPECIALITE FOR THE SKIN—Purest, most emollient and most hygienic of all soaps—The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilet, bath and nursery; and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, absolutely pure. A boon to sensitive skins. Indispensable for children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON FRIDAY, THE 26TH OF NOVEMBER, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutt standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	30·101	Calm	...	75·6	46·2	77	...	...	−0·7
Sirsa	30·109	S	1	78·2	46·2	69	...	...	...
Delhi	30·072	WNW	2	75·7	53·5	59	...	...	−0·07
Agra	30·04	NW	2	79·3	52·1	70	...	...	−0·05
Cawnpore	30·062	Calm	1	80·7	51·5	74	...	...	...
Allahabad	30·054	W	2	81·2	52·4	64	...	...	−0·15
Jhansi	30·096	Calm	1	81·0	53·2	49	...	...	−0·11
Jacobabad	30·70	ESE	2	83·5	48·0	62	...	...	−0·07
Karachi	30·052	ENE	5	85·9	56·9	71	...	...	−0·05
Jeypore	30·112	W	2	81·0	49·2	55	...	...	−0·23
Ajmere	30·151	N	2	81·4	45·8	75	...	...	−0·19
Deesa	30·080	E	7	86·2	50·6	47	...	...	−0·15
Ahmedabad	30·044	ENE	5	87·1	60·2	39	...	...	...
Bhuj	30·045	Calm	7	86·5	51·0	29	...	...	−0·01
Rajkot	30·028	E	3	83·4	61·9	38	...	...	−0·6
Ghadechi	30·024	NW	4	87·0	54·7	81	...	...	...
Veraval	30·071	NNE	2	85·1	64·3	49	...	...	...
Neemuch	30·128	NE	5	81·2	49·5	58	...	...	−0·20
Indore	30·101	ENE	1	88	49·1	65	...	...	−0·29
Saugor	30·087	E	2	77·7	51·1	41	...	...	−0·42
Jubbulpore	30·106	Calm	2	78·9	48·4	81	...	...	−0·45
Hoshangabad	30·108	E	2	81·9	52·8	61	...	...	−0·55
Khandwa	30·081	Calm	2	84·7	49·1	59	...	...	−0·50
Raipur	30·043	NNE	3	81·8	51·3	73	...	...	−0·50
Nagpur	30·060	Calm	5	87·5	56·2	59	...	...	−0·5
Amraoti	30·036	ENE	4	84·6	59·9	62	...	0·07	−0·49
Akola	30·052	Calm	5	86·5	54·6	62	...	...	−0·60
Surat	30·008	E	3	88·1	59·8	49	...	...	−0·17
Malegaon	30·030	Calm	2	83·9	48·5	50	...	...	−0·57
Bombay	30·063	NE	10	87·0	71·1	15	...	...	−0·63
Poona	30·028	E	5	84·5	54·4	50	...	...	−1·18
Ahmednagar	30·042	NW	5	81·2	54·5	63	...	...	...
Aurangabad	30·051	NE	3	85·3	51·8	46	...	...	...
Sholapur	30·002	NE	8	87	65·1	42	...	...	−1·10
Ratnagiri	29·92	NNE	5	92·9	67·9	49	...	...	−1·48
Belgaum	29·922	E	6	84·2	61·3	60	...	...	−2·19
Goa	29·905	SE	8	89·6	71·4	81	...	...	...
Karwar	29·885	E	3	...	68·5	80	...	...	−2·24
Mangalore	29·882	ESE	2	87·3	75·9	77	...	...	−3·4
Calicut	29·865	E	6	88·3	75·5	78	...	0·43	−4·22
Cochin	29·895	SE	6	90·9	73·1	92	0·30	1·43	−4·96
Bangalore	29·938	ENE	8	80·7	61·3	87	0·03	0·03	−5·42
Secunderabad	29·947	NE	6	81·7	63·9	59	...	...	−1·09
Masulipatam	30·021	NNE	3	87·1	74·1	75	...	...	−0·66
Bellary	29·955	NE	1	80·2	71·3	76	0·15	0·18	−1·77
Cuddapah	29·930	NE	1	86·0	72·7	95	0·30	0·38	−3·93
Madras	29·904	NW	2	86·5	64·5	70	0·07	3·77	−7·78
Coimbatore	29·936	E	4	89·9	68·1	80	0·14	2·79	−6·04
Trichinopoly	29·908	W	3	94·0	73·4	78	...	1·21	−3·68
Negapatam	29·891	NW	6	84·5	73·9	84	...	1·51	−12·44
Colombo	29·892	ESE	6	90·0	72·0	76	...	11·20	−0·99
Aden	29·985	E	15	81·3	71·4	78	...	0·12	−0·18

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk fall at Delhi and Cawnpore, the barometer has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole country. The distribution remains unchanged, and the baric gradients are moderately steep. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been generally light. This morning the wind velocity was 10 miles an hour at Bombay. The maximum temperature is in large to very large excess of the normal at Nagpur, Trichinopoly and Negapatam, and the minimum similarly so at Cuddapah, Bellary and Sholapur. The highest temperature in the shade was 94° at Trichinopoly and the lowest 45° at Ajmere and Lahore. Humidity has increased considerably at Belgaum, Goa, Cochin, Bangalore, Bellary and Cuddapah, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in the Madras Presidency, Mysore, on the Malabar Coast and at Sholapur. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Cochin, Bellary and Cuddapah, and a few drops at Bangalore, Madras and Coimbatore. Yesterday's telegram from Madras, which was received 24 hours late, shows that there was a small depression—Central—over Madras, where the barometer was only about half a tenth below the normal. The rainfall from 8 a.m. on the 24th to 8 a.m. on the 25th was heavy and amounted to 3·04" inches. The wind velocity at 8 a.m. yesterday was 22 miles an hour and the sea was rough. To-day's abnormal chart shows that the barometer is only slightly below the normal in the Madras Presidency, Mysore, on the Malabar Coast, and at and about Belgaum, Goa and Karwar. The winds on the Coromandel Coast are cyclonic, and the weather off that Coast in the Bay appears to be slightly unsettled. In the low pressure area noted above the skies are cloudy and the atmosphere locally damp, which show the probability of local scattered rain in the Madras Presidency and on the Malabar Coast. The weather to the south of Latitude 16° is in a slightly unsettled condition.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, Nov. 26.

Friday: Pressure has increased slightly in Madras and fallen almost everywhere else. The changes have however been generally slight except along the foot of eastern and central Himalayas, where the fall is brisk. Pressure is highest in North-west India and lowest in South-west of the Bay. The barometer reads generally higher than usual except over Madras where pressure is in slight defect. Winds are easterly and strong in Lower Burma; they are northerly over north of the Bay and north-westerly on South Madras coast, while elsewhere the winds are generally similar to those reported yesterday. The mean temperature has risen in Bengal and Bombay and changed irregularly elsewhere. The heat is greater than usual except in parts of Burma, Assam, East Bengal, Rajputana Central India and Bombay, where the mean temperature is low as well as locally in Madras. The excess is considerable to large over the inland districts of Madras. Yesterday Madras had over three inches of rain. To-day Nellore, Cuddalore and Madura report about one inch, and Cochin Mercara, Bangalor, Kurnool, Bellary, Cuddapha, Madras, Salem, Coimbatore Taunggyi, Lashia and Kendat has light showers or a few drops of rain.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 25th November, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	Inches	29·916
Temperature of the Air	degrees	78·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer		6·4
Dew Point		67·2
Relative humidity of Air		·807
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded -10)		0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	87·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m)		70·9
General Directions of wind*		NNW, ENE, NNW, N
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	235

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THE SUN AS AN ARTIST.

AN enthusiastic photographer writes: The children of Apelles may toil and a few of them become interesting artists. But after all the sun is the greatest picture-maker. A look in at the New Gallery proves this, and shows how direct, how poetic, and how mysterious he can be. And also that he paints at one and the same hundredth part of a second with greater breadth than Rembrandt and with a more minute touch than Meissonier. At the same time you will be struck by noticing how prolific he is—every road refuge, every busy or quiet corner of the street, and even the deck of a steamer he makes his studio. Then his pupils—princes, bourgeois, workmen are numbered among them, and are equally successful in their work. The only drawback to the Eastman Photographic Exhibition is that there are too many good things to dwell on; in truth, we think that it is only by looking in again and again at the show that the visitor will be able to puzzle over and to pass judgment on the maze of sun pictures that is set before him. Yet the maze is interesting. For among the exhibits are snapshots of many of the town and country tions of Great and Greater Britain and of the Continent, and of the roads that lead there. With a Kodak it may be said that you are able to bring home in your pocket from your ramble or holiday a note-book of living pictures that enables you at any time to renew the impression of what you have seen; in fact, a Kodak plays Boswell to your holiday.

But besides this pretty, pretty portion of the Eastman Photographic Exhibition, there is a technical side. This enables both amateur and professional to learn how, in the world of sun pictures, he may paint the lily and gild the rose. Really, in results, to give a snap-shot the velvety deep tone of a mezzotint or the bright freshness of an etching. The purists say that this is illegitimate—for the makers of pictures, like doctors, think it part of their life to disagree—and hence rarely to use their brains to make their sun picture speak to you as forcibly as it might. But we leave these questions of technique to photographers. Amateurs here at the least have a new temptation thrown across their path. Another bearing of the exhibition is to prove how by spider-like steps the Kodak camera has grown—for the snap-shot instrument that was perfection yesterday has a useful or a technical improvement added to it to-day. The papers used, it will also be noticed, play a large part in the making of your pictures, and the Eastman people give the visitor an opportunity of seeing how different values may be obtained by the use of one or several series. To-day no photographic exhibition would be complete without specimens of "X" ray and animated photography. These have been seen to by the promoters, and on the whole, within its scope, the Eastman Photographic Exhibition may be said to tell the story of photography as it is to-day—and that both to the professional and to the amateur in a manner that is instructive and at the same time interesting—the one drawback we think, and as we have inferred, is that there is too much to look over. A word more. If you go to the exhibition do not omit to look at or to secure, if you can, the little souvenir of the Exhibition—"Kodak Portfolio." The little book et shows how near photography can be brought up to outvie the art of the engraver, and it also is a charming example of printer's work.

"BARNUM'S" TO BE NATURALISED.

BARNUM AND BAILEY'S circus, it seems, is not to pay merely a call to Olympia and the provinces, but is to settle down—or, rather, to wander about—in our midst for some years to come. "It isn't going to be an American institution at all," the manager, Mr. Starr, has told a *Daily Graphic* interviewer; "It's going to be an English affair, with English artists, and English designers, and English workmen; and it's going to be carried about this country over English railways on English-made railroad wagons. We're now having seventy-two railroad wagons constructed at Stoke-on-Trent for taking the show about; and I may tell you that in a few years it will be as English as England. It's come to stay, and I've taken a house on a seven years' lease."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE City Line s s City of Edinburgh, 2,080 tons Captain A M Baillie, will sail to-day for Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Nasseri, 914 tons, Captain F J Baffin, cleared yesterday for Aden, Jeddah, &c, with a general cargo.

The B I S & Co's s s Obra, 2,490 tons, Captain G Brown, arrived in harbour, yesterday from Calcutta 12th November, with a general and 6,550 tons of coal and three deck passengers.

THE Florio-Rubattino S N Co's s s Letimbro, 1,401 tons, Captain G Belsito, arrived in harbour yesterday from Honkong 3rd November, with a general cargo and 22 deck passengers.

THE s s Ingraban, 893 tons, Captain F Piper will sail to-day for Hongkong, with a general cargo and the following passengers, Mr. Sturridge, Miss Mitchell, Miss Braner, 49 Chinese, and 12 deck.

THE s s Ras Rowa, 6,353 tons, Captain J Scorgie, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from London 16th October via Karachi, with a general cargo and 1,003 cases of explosives. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W & A Graham & Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Bhandara, 2,215 tons, Captain T Kerr, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sydney 23rd October with a cargo of 1,011 tons of coal, 250 horses, and the following passengers:—Mr R G Baldock, Mr A Wheeler, Mr T Smith, Mr C McColl, and Mr C Admars.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kangra, 1,478 tons, Captain H. J. Willsher, will sail to-day for Calcutta and coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Gill, Miss de Roche, Mr and Mrs Wyatt, Mr B Brunton, Mr and Mrs A F Pinhey, Mrs Burn, and 12 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 26.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
A	C Macdonald	3113	Kewley	Marmagao	[illegible]	F Muir & Co
B	Othello	3327	Rogers	[illegible]	[illegible]	N & Muir & Co
C	Hoosseinee	394	Hughes	N F	[illegible]	P S N Co
E	Yamaguchi Maru	2048	Kamarowa	China	1-12	N Y Kaisha
F	Drachenfels	1748	Kennewig	Karachi	[illegible]	G & Co
G	Ingraban	891	Piper	Singapore	26-11	E F & Co
O	Bombay	1049	Turner	Antwerp	[illegible]	J M & Co
P	Chanda	1355	Kendall	Zanzibar	2-11	M M & Co
Q	Carala	1216	Stabo	Zanzibar	2-12	M M & Co
R	King Arthur	1647	Caffin	[illegible]	[illegible]	S & Co
R	Nasseri	914	Owen	Jeddah	[illegible]	N F B & P S N Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
	Bahaduri	839	Adam	G Parts	25-11	S & Co
	Sabarmati	5.4	Cassum	Mangalore	16-11	S & Co
	Indravati	513	Ismail	Karachi	2-11	S & Co
	Brahmani	524	Cassum	Karachi	27-1	Shpd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
3	D Balduino	3014	Campa	Genoa	9-12	Rubattino Co
5	Thames	2321	Dowell	China	3-12	P & O Co
6	Chusan	2852	Street	China	28-11	P. & O. Co
7	Imperatrix	2983	Rassevich	Trieste	1-12	A L S N Co
9	City of Edinburgh	2080	Baillie	Karachi	[illegible]	F F & Co
12	Rutford Hall	[illegible]	Browne	Karachi	1-12	E Bates & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

	Dwarka	760	Tice	Karachi	27-11	M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Bombay	3165 Gross tons		P & O Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Custom continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
25	Ras Rowa s	Scorgie	London, Oct 16.
26	Obra s	Brown	Calcutta, Nov 12.
	Bhandara s	Kerr	Sydney, Oct 23.
	Letimbro s	Belsito	Hongkong, Nov 3.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Dunera (Transport)	Smith	Southampton.
	Caledonien s	Durrande	Marseilles.
	Nasseri s	Baffin	Jeddah, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Kangra, Willsher, for Calcutta, &c.
" Ingraban, Piper, for Hongkong.
" City of Edinburgh, Baillie, for Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Fatma, for Persian Gulf.
" Bhandara, for Calcutta.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 23.

Packard, Lieut, Bengal, R A, en route to England, from Jubbulpore.

NOVEMBER 24.

Cassels Lieut, Punj 35th Sikhs, en route to England from Malakhand.
Wheatly, 2nd Lieut, Punj 45th Sikhs, en route to England from Jullunder.

NOVEMBER 25.

Dunsterville, Major, Beng. R A, on furlo, from Allahabad.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 25.

Broome, Capt, Bo Remount Agency, on duty, from Ahmednagar.

NOVEMBER 26.

Blackburn, Lieut, Beng, Norfolk Regt off leave, to Allahabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. BOUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 27th November, 1897.

1. The General Officer Commanding the District has signified his intention of being present at the practice of B.V.A. to-day (Saturday, the 27th instant).

The Corps will parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder, to-day (Saturday, the 27th instant), at 4 p.m., sharp, and proceed to Prong Bunder, Colaba, to continue the annual Gun-Target practice. Expenses will be refunded on parade.

Dress.—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn. Cyclist members of the corps attending the practice may parade at the same time and place. Lamps to be carried. Dress the same.

By order,
A. J. PEILE, Lt., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. F. BROWN V. D., COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 27th November, 1897.

1. The Regiment will parade at the Mahim Railway Station at 3-40 p.m., to-day, Saturday, the 27th instant, for Field Day and out post duty.

2) General idea.—The Regiment will represent a section of the out posts told off to cover the landing of the main body on the Mahim Sands, and will take up a position on the East of the Woods behind the Mahim Railway Station.

3) Ten rounds of blank ammunition per man will be issued on parade. Pouches to be worn, except on falling in.

(4) Attendance at this parade will count as a double Commanding Officer's parade for the Government account (Class).

(5) Special carriages will be attached to the train leaving Colaba at 3 p.m. (Bombay time). Railway passes will be issued for those joining the train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Charni Road, Grant Road, and Mahalaxmi Stations.

Members travelling from other stations by the G. I. P. Railway will pay their own fares which will be refunded.

2. There will be company drill for "F" Company on Monday, the 29th instant, at 5-15 p.m. at St. Mary's College, Nesbit Road.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

1. Members joining the detachments proceeding to Mahim on Saturday afternoon should parade in marching order. Putties, havresacks and water bottles.

2. The Squadron will parade on Thursday, the 2nd December, at Church Gate Station at 6-30, a.m. Dress—Drill order, white helmets.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt., Commanding.

November 25th, 1897.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

THE following is a list of messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, during the week ending 25th November:—

Station from.	Address in full as received.
Rangoon	Harbinger Apollo House, Apollo Street.
Strond	Lyon, Grindlay.
Agra	Will John, Esq., Roman Catholic Cathedral.
Calcutta Park Street.	Miss D. Donaldson, care of Mr. Stewartland, Colaba Causeway.
Colombo	Dosajee, care of Mahomed Boy Alaybux.
Deolali	Anna Florin Tremel care of Dr. [illegible] M. Battiwalla, No. 13, Kawasjee Patel Street.
Bacrip	Edwards, Watson's Hotel.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 27.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

For Consent Decree.

606.97—Hiralal M and M—Bai Dwarkabai vs C A Turner—In person.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

354,96—Maneckchand D and J—Naginbhai Ghellabhai and another vs Luximibai Saheb—articles 31 and 11. Part heard.

100,97—Shamrao and P—Azimbuksh Naikia vs Faizambuksh Naikia—Edgelow and G.

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's report.

60,94—Nana and H—Gajanand Bhagwanrao and others vs Krishnarao Ramchandra and others Bishonkar and K, and in person.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT.—Nov. 25.

10 p.m.	75·3

FRIDAY.—Nov. 26.

6 a.m.	72·0
10 a.m.	78
2 p.m.	8·5
4 p.m.	82·3

AT the very moment when our fair cyclists are being exercised in their minds over the rival merits of knickerbockers and the skirt, says the "Daily Telegraph's" Paris correspondent, a member of their sex is exciting notice by her independence in the equestrian department. Some of the promenaders in the Bois de Boulogne were startled and bewildered by the apparition of a lady who rode a horse after the manner of men, the side-saddle having been eschewed. She was attired, as may hardly be explained after this announcement, not in a flowing riding habit, but in "tailor-made," and holding herself well, she kept her seat with a firm grip of the knees, as if she had been accustomed from an early age to this mode of equitation.

A SPOTLESS COMPLEXION.—Sulpholine Lotion clears off all imperfections in a few days. Pimples, Blemishes, Irritating Objectionable Appearances, Redness, Roughness, Tan, Uncomfortable Disfigurements, entirely fade away, leaving a beautiful skin. Sulpholine, the world-wide cure for all skin complaints, made in England.

HERMIT'S Rheumatic and Gout cure is a marvel of the age; BRASSICON fights against All Pains and Aches of the Body. SATABUNA SALVE is a deadly foe to Diabies Itch and Ringworm. At MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 4. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

JEWELLERY MANUFACTURERS.—MARCKS AND CO., LTD., are prepared to manufacture Gold or Silver ware of any description or design. Bridesmaid's Brooches or Bangles, Birthday Gifts, Rings, Pins, Links, Prize Cups, Medals, Walking Stick Mounts, &c. &c. All manufactured under European supervision, Engraving inscriptions, monograms, &c., at reasonable rates.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

BACHELORS' CHAMBERS, FURNITURE specially designed for this purpose. Estimates supplied on application to JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., Bombay.

SEEGER'S HAIR DYE—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond. Rs. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Bombay Agents, THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

AT BENNETT'S AUCTION, TO-DAY, one American Trotting Car with Bicycle Wheels, and set of plated mounted Harness.

FREE SPECIMEN Copy of Cycling newspaper, INDIAN CYCLIST, from NORMAN and Co., Church Gate Street, and VATCHA BROS., 690, Girgaum, Bombay.

XMAS GOODS—A choice collection of Toys, Dolls, Fancy and Useful presents to send by the Mail. All Latest Novelties at CHEAPEST PRICES. Inspection Solicited SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Road.

FURNISHED BUNGALOW TO LET, at Nepean Road, Malabar Hill, from 16th December or 1st of January next, until 1st December, 1898. Apply to F. W. STEVENS.

TO LET, at Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, the Airy and Commodious TOP FLOOR of a BUNGALOW. Suitable for Europeans and Parsees. Apply on the premises to the MANAGER of the late M. R. S. KHARAS.

WANTED, a LADY TEACHER, to coach up a Parsee girl in English, Music and Needle work, &c., every day an hour and a half. Apply "R. C. D.," care of this Paper.

WANTED, energetic and experienced CANVASSERS, for a Life Assurance Office. Liberal Commission. Apply "ALPHA," care of this Paper.

WANTED, Native FOREMAN for Coach Building, good salary for competent man and must understand his work thoroughly. Apply "X. Y.," care of this Paper.

XMAS and NEW YEAR PRESENTS.—A Choice Collection of INDIAN JEWELLERY, Silver ware, Sandalwood and Ivory Boxes for Presentation, Moderate prices. INDIAN ART GALLERY, 10, Hummum Street, Fort.

FOR SALE—One Brand-New LADY'S CYCLE "LADY HOBART," with Dunlop Tyres, Gear, case and all accessories complete. Rs. 300.—B. NUSSERWANJI and Co., Jewellers, 125, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

MR. C. M. BHESANIA, Silk Merchant's NEW SHOP, at the Old Police Court Premises, No. 117, Hornby Row, Fort. Silks of all descriptions; Chinese, Japanese, French, etc., can be had at VERY CHEAP RATES. Trial order solicited.

NEWLY TO HAND.—For Xmas Season. Neckties of every description, Silk Cummerband Belts from the best house in Paris. Presentation Boxes in Velvet and Satin containing Perfumery and Soap. First Class Scents, Toilet Waters, Soaps, Tooth Powders, Hair Washes and every Toilet Requisites from the best French and American Houses. Specially in requisites for complexion at F. FINKELSTEIN'S Pall Mall Hair Cutting Saloon, 73B, Esplanade Road, Fort.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb. Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 28, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

OUR New Improved Celestinas, are now sold by Easy Hire Purchase System, 5 monthly payment of Rs 15 each or Rs. 80 for 6 months and all are Warranted for 5 years—STEFFENAUER and Co, Fort, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL.—150° "SNOWFLAKE" at Rs. 5-8 and 125° "ELEPHANT" at one anna above Mazagon whole-sale price. SOLD by CURRIMBHOY HIRJI at Crawford Market, Walkeshwar Road (Malabar Hill), Chuckla, Null Bazaar, and Fort.

A LADY, well-educated and musical, desires to hear of a Lady to whom she could act as Companion. Salary secondary consideration to comfortable home. References kindly permitted to the Editor, "Bombay Gazette," and Mrs. GEARY. Replies to be addressed "A. T. T.," "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FRENCH PERFUMERY and SOAPS by Le Grand, FOR SALE, in small lots to suit purchasers at LOW RATES, to close a consignment. Cash only.—[illegible] and Co., Hummum Street.

[illegible] POONA HOTEL—QUIET, COMFORTABLE, ROOMY. This First class well-established [illegible] in the best position in Poona. Close to Gymkhana, Telegraph Offices, Council Hall, five minutes [illegible] Railway Station. Each family has a separate [illegible]. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. It is [illegible] with convenient drawing-room and large, cool, pleasant verandah.

RIPON HOTEL.—MAHABLESHWAR. Most Centrally situated and on the Healthiest locality of the Hill. Away from Public Latrines and Native huts. Rooms bright and clean. Cuisine Excellent. Tariff moderate. Visitors will do well to apply to the RIPON before making final arrangements elsewhere.

THE RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN is NOW OPEN. It is situated centrally on a plateau, easy to reach and possessed of abundant accommodation, has all the comforts and conveniences of a home. Families are specially provided for in detached and semi-detached bungalows, and there is good accommodation for single gentlemen. Rooms are bright and airy, facing west. Terms moderate.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 31, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle. THOMSON & TAYLOR. Per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct. 97, Memo. No. 1735—35 a of 1897-98:—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . . . As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required, when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

SINGER'S Sewing Machines. We don't care for the Outward Appearance. We care for the Workmanship. Our Name is dearer to us. Our Machines are with the latest improvements. Repairs done to all the Machines. Price Lists free. Singer Co., Fort, Bombay.

SNOWFLAKE OIL, imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, sold by Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ld., and by Messrs. PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., and at the Kerosine Oil Godowns, Mazagon, at Rs. 5 8 per case.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

XMAS CARDS for sending home, a large and varied assortment now on view at the ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON, RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographers to Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Row, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription. Rs 12 per year, including Postage.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

MESSRS. OLIVER & CO.—The original and only firm that SUPPLIES thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class DOMESTIC SERVANTS, patronized by the Officers of the service as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels, care of STEFFENAUER and Co., No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Fee, Rs. 2, each servant.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers to [illegible] and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

A LADY, EUROPEAN, seeks a situation as Matron of a School, Lady Help, or Nursery Governess, Country no objection. Address "85A," care of this Paper.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of well-known great Poems, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8, Postage Anna 1. To be had at this Office.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Hoss and Co.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CAVANAGH and MARTIN will ARRIVE here early in October, with a SHIPMENT of 200 HORSES, consisting of CHARGERS, HACKS, CARRIAGE PAIRS and PONEYS.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent [illegible], Baths, thermal and others, House stands in [illegible]. Within [illegible] walk of Kurhaus. [illegible] Arrangements made with Families [illegible].

NOTICE.

VISITORS BOOKS for THEIR EXCELLENCIES the GOVERNOR and LADY SANDHURST will be placed DAILY (Except on Sundays), at the NEW SECRETARIAT as well as at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MALABAR POINT, between 10 a. m. and 6 p. m., from 27th November, 1897.

By Order
H. G. HENEAGE, Captain,
A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Governor.
Government House, Mahableshwar, 25th November, 1897.

AN EVENING ENTERTAINMENT.

Will be given at the
INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION, ESPLANADE,
IN AID OF THE FUNDS,
ON THURSDAY, 2ND DECEMBER, 1897,
at 9-30 p.m.
Admission Two Rupees and One Rupee.

Tickets may be obtained from Mrs. CANDY, Malabar Hill, Mrs. CLANCY, Head Mistress, the Rev. C. GILDER, Acting Secretary, Messrs. MARCKS & CO., and Mr. W. GREEN, Apollo Bunder.

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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
To the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in the East
BY APPOINTMENT
To H. E. the EARL of ELGIN & KINCARDINE.
Viceroy and Governor-General of India;
H. E. Sir G. S. WHITE,
Commander-in-Chief in India;
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JULIUS BLUTHNER LEIPZIG.

THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGHCLASS Instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos, is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.

Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.

The Sole Agents invite Inspection of these superbly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
SUB-AGENTS: Messrs. BEVAN & Co., Calcutta.

WATCHES

FINE ENGLISH WATCHES
from the well-known
JONES'S MANUFACTORY
CHEAP
FULLY JEWELLED,
WELL-FINISHED,
AND
WELL-FITTED, GENUINE.
INSPECTION INVITED.
37, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT
TO
ART COLLECTORS
AND
TOURISTS.

ADVANTAGES NEVER OFFERED BEFORE.

IN consequence of the general depression in Trade and the few number of Tourists that visited India during the year, owing to prevalence of Plague and Famine almost throughout the country, our Stocks of

INDIAN
AND
ARTWARES CURIOS.

at our Retail sale Branches in Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi have become considerably accumulated; and whilst we are in contract with the Artisans all over India, binding us to purchase of certain specified quantities of Goods from each of them annually, our Stores become thus constantly over-stocked. Therefore with the view to clear them off we have resolved to hold

A GRAND CLEARANCE SALE,

commencing from now until further notice, at the ENORMOUS REDUCTION of
TWENTY PER CENT.
on the prices marked on the Articles.

We hope, therefore, that Tourists, Collectors of Art Industries, and the general Public will not fail to avail themselves of the present opportunity and of our offer of the exceptionally liberal terms. We therefore

SOLICIT INSPECTION
of our varied and choice Stock of
INDIAN ARTWARES AND CURIOS.

collected from all parts of India and stored at our Branches in Bombay (Hornby Road), Calcutta (12, Government Place), and Delhi (Lothian Road, near Telegraph Office).

ALL GOODS PURCHASED WILL BE PACKED BY US FREE OF CHARGE.

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Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce per mensem Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt.	6	8

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

NOTES,
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAL
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 26.

ALTHOUGH we can report rather more business passing this week in our principal export staple, early pickings of the more forward growths of which are now coming to market in small quantities, in other directions the dull state of trade continues, notwithstanding the better harvest prospects than marked the approach of last business year. Speculators have again been in the Exchange market; but their operations have not led to fluctuations of more than 1-32d. to 1-16d.; and rates close this evening 1-32d. higher than those of a week ago, Mercantile Paper having continued scarce throughout the week. The Money Market has become very easy; but rates of discount are unaltered. Government Paper has been firm until to-day at some advance in 3½ per Cents until to-day, where rates weakened in sympathy with Calcutta; but we still quote as on last Friday. Freights have been firm and higher rates have been asked by holders of tonnage, and paid by shippers. In Imports, a moderate amount of business has been reported at last week's rates which are well maintained.

MONEY.—The continuance of an easy money market, and the prospect of comparative ease in the near future, which was indicated by a reduction in the rates of discount by one per cent. at the Presidency Bank and in the open market in the middle of last week, was further illustrated on Monday by the issue of the Bank's weekly Statement of Affairs, which showed an increase in the Cash Balance of some 24¼ lakhs, compared with an addition of half-a-lakh as disclosed by the previous Return. The large addition of 27 3-4 lakhs took place in private Deposits, and a small diminution in Loans; while in Bills Discounted, on the other hand, there was a sensible increase, the net result being a falling off of 26½ lakhs in trade requirements, against a reduction of 7 3-4 lakhs in the same direction in the preceding week. In Government Deposits at the Bank's head office and branches there was an increase of over 5 3-4 lakhs in the aggregate.

Meantime the feeling of ease in the market has increased; but the rates of discount have remained at 5 and 4 per cent. at the Bank of Bombay and the open market, respectively.

EXCHANGE opened firm in tone last mailday at 1s. 3 5-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, for which there was no enquiry, and re-sales having come out, rates hardened 1-32d., all round, to 1s. 3 11-32d. for Bank media of remittance, at which the enquiry was but moderate. Merchants' Bills were placed to a small extent at 1s. 3½d. Rates opened on Monday at 1s. 3 3-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 17-32d. for three months' sight Credits, a moderate amount of the latter having been reported placed; but for Bank Paper there was no enquiry at the opening quotation, and rates rose 1-32d., when a fair demand set in at 1s. 3 13-32d. Quiet in tone the following day, quotations were given at 1s. 3 3-8d. for Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and 1s. 3 17-32d. for three months' sight Credits, from which level they receded 1-32d. for the former class, and a fair amount was reported taken. Mercantile Bills were scarce, and only a few were placed. 1s. 3 3-8d. was quoted on Wednesday for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 9-16d. for three months sight Credits, from which rates advanced 1-32d., and a fair amount was sold by the Banks at 1s. 3 13-32d., Wire Transfer and Demand; but the enquiry having continued the market became easier, and 1s. 3 3-8d. was again the best obtainable. Yesterday the market was quiet in tone at 1s. 3 3-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 17-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Some enquiry set in temporarily for Bank Telegraphic, for ready and forward transfer, and rates receded 1-32d.; business was upon a very limited scale. To-day the market opened quiet at 1s. 3 11-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3 17-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Resales were placed early in the day at 1s. 3 3-8d., after which there was some enquiry at 1s. 3 11-32d., the market then receding to 1s. 3 5-16d., and to 1s. 3 1-2d. for three months' sight Credits. In the earlier part of the afternoon rates again steadied, and 1s. 3 11-32d. was available; Calcutta advices coming easier, however, the market again declined, and 1s. 3 15-32d. was reported done for 3 months' sight Bills before the close, when rates left off quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 3 5-16d.	per rupee.
,, Telegraphic		1s. 3 5-16d.	,,
3 ms' sight		1s. 3 3-8d.	,,
Credits	3 do.	1s. 3 1-2d.	,,
Do.	6 do.	1s. 3 19-32d.	,,
Documents	3 do.	1s. 3 17-32d.	,,
Do.	6 do.	1s. 3 5-8d.	,,
Francs	3 do.	1·63 1-2	,,
Do.	6 do.	1·64 1-2	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—At opening last mail day the market was steady, and 3½ per Cents, after being quoted at 98 9-16 for Money, and 98½ for Account, advanced 1-16 per cent., and left off at 98 5-8 and 98 9-16 in the two positions, respectively, with 3 per Cents quoted at 91½, nominal. On Monday the market was firm in tone but rates were unchanged at 98 5-8 for Cash and 98 9-16 for this month's Settlement for 3½ per Cents; Threes were nominally ¼ per cent. higher at 92. Rates were quoted on Tuesday at an advance of 1-16 per cent. for 3 1-2 per Cents, 98 11-16 having been named for Money, and 98 5-8 for Account, but Threes declined to 91 1-2. Some reduction took place in rates on Wednesday, 3 1-2 per Cents having been quoted at 98 9-16 for Money, and 98 1-2 for Account. Threes continued at 91½. Quiet in tone yesterday, rates opened at about the previous day's level though the quotation for Account stiffened a little, and 98 9-16 was named for both Cash and the coming Settlement, for 3½ per Cents; Threes were unchanged at 91 1-2, nominal. To-day, the tone of the market has been weak owing to news of a fall in rates in Calcutta, and we quote 3 1-2 per Cents this evening at 98 3-8 for Cash and the Settlement, and 98¼ for the January Account; 91, nominal, has been quoted for Threes.

Municipal 5 per cent. loan is 5 per cent. higher, at 125. Port Trust Bonds have advanced 1 per cent. to 104.

SHARES have been a quiet market throughout the week, the few changes in prices reported being almost exclusively in Mill Scrip. As against those of last Friday, quotations this evening show an advance of Rs. 50 in Lukhmidass; of Rs. 25 each, in Manekjee Petit, and Queen; and of Rs. 20 each, in China, and Framjee Petit; of Rs. 15 in City of Bombay; of Rs. 10 in Hyderabad; and of Rs. 5, in David; with a decline of Rs. 20 each, in Hindustan, Indian Manufacturing, and Presidency; of Rs. 15 each, in New Great Eastern, and Sholapore; of Rs. 5 each, in Oriental, and Ripon; and of Rs. 2½ each, in Jamshed and Mazagon. In Presses, Colaba are Rs. 10 higher; and New Indian, Rs. 6¼.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—A moderate amount of business has taken place this week in staple *Grey Goods*; and prices have, generally, been well maintained; both sellers and buyers doing business willingly at current quotations. For *Bleached, Dyed, Turkey Red* and *Printed Goods* there has been a moderate enquiry at current rates. The market for *Locally-made* Goods has been steady at current rates. The Clearances of *Imported Goods* from the Bazaar has been about 3,600 packages; and of *Local* 1,500 bales.

YARNS.—The market for *Imported Twist* is quiet at last week's quotations. Sales of *Local Spinnings* in China for the last week have been only 3,000 bales; with Exchange at Hongkong at 152, and at Shanghai 207. Here there has been a good demand resulting in a large business at last week's rates. The week's Sales are given at 7,000 bales, and the market closed steady at the following official quotations:—

Twist	No.		As.			
,,	6s	Mule,	3 3-4	to	4 3-8	per lb.
,,	8s	,,	3 7-8	,,	4 1-2	,,
,,	10s	,,	4	,,	4 7-8	,,
,,	12s	,,	4 1-4	,,	5	,,
,,	16s	,,	5 1-16	,,	5 1-2	,,
,,	20s	,,	5 1-4	,,	5 3-4	,,
,,	24s	,,	5 3-4	,,	6 1-2	,,
,,	30s	,,	6 1-2	,,	7	,, Nom.
,,	40s	,,	7 1-2	,,	8	,,

METALS have been quiet, but pretty steady in prices this week, the only changes being a decline in *Brazier's Copper* of 4 annas per cwt, at Rs. 46; *Yellow Metal* being still quoted at Rs. 38 per cwt. *Staffordshire Bars* are quoted at Rs. 34½; and *Swedish* at Rs. 53 per candy.

COAL.—Sales have been reported during the week of *Powell's Duffryn*, December shipment, at Rs. 18-6 per ton; and for February-March, and March-April shipments at Rs. 17 per ton. In Bengal Coal small lots of ready *Seebpore* have changed hands at Rs 13¼; and of *Deshagur*, at Rs. 13½ per ton. The market closes steady. We quote alongside:—

Welsh Hartley		Nil	
West ,,	Rs.	16 1-4	per ton.
Australian		Nil	
Powell's	,,	19	,,
Cardiff	,,	19	,,
Japan	,,	14 1-2	,,
Bengal	,,	13 1-2	,,
Singareni, Rly. Dely.		Nil	
Seebpore	,,	13 1-2	,,
Sanctoria		Nil	
Deshagur	,,	13 3-4	,,

EXPORTS.

COTTON which was quiet for a few days after the date of our last report, with a small amount of business reported, and prices slightly lower, has latterly become steadier, with transactions upon a somewhat larger scale and some recovery in rates. Exporters have been rather more in the market, and have taken daily a few lots of the Oomrawattee growths of the new crop now coming forward and a little new and old Bengal; while the Mills have, upon the whole, been moderate buyers of ready old stuff, consisting of Oomra and Dhollera descriptions, and Compta Cotton of the new crop of the most forward kinds has been coming to market more freely but (as will be seen from the figures which we give below) the arrivals are considerably less than they were at this time last year.

The Receipts of Cotton of the new crop into Bombay during the past week have been 3,950 bales, compared with 2,200 bales arrived in the week preceding, and 21,200 bales below the receipts in the corresponding week last season, the decrease in arrivals this year compared with last being 59,350 bales.

The weather, according to the official reports to hand by wire on Monday, had remained favourable for the harvesting of the earlier, and the maturing of the later growths of Cotton. Picking had become general throughout the Oomrawattee circle; while the plants were in flower, and in some districts showing bolls, in the Dhollera circle. At Hubli, in the Dharwar circle, the plants were flourishing.

There is but little to add to the above reports on the state of the Cotton crop, the telegraphic advices to hand yesterday being of a like favourable tenor. At Broach the plants were flourishing and the flowering advancing in seasonable weather, and the same was reported of the crop in the Dhollera circle.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, viz.:—

Bengal, Fine		Rs.	151—3 1-32d.
Do. Fully Good		,,	146—2 15-16d.
Do. do.	January 1898	,,	110—2 7-8d.
Do. Good		,,	
Belatee, Fine		,,	160—3 5-32d.
Do. Fully Good		,,	154—3 3-32d.
Khandesh, Fully Good		,,	156—3 3-32d.
Oomra, Fully Good		,,	161—3 3-16d.
Dhollera, Fine		,,	Nil
Do. Fully Good		,,	
Do. Good		,,	
Do. do.	May 1898	,,	160—3 1-4d.
S G Dharwar, Good		,,	Nil
Do. do. do.	May 1898	,,	172—3 7-16d.
Westerns		,,	Nil
Broach, Fine		,,	
Do. do.	March 1898	,,	183—3 19-32d.
Do. Good		,,	Nil
Do. do.	March 1898	,,	180—3 17-32d.

The Arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season, 1897-98. F. P. Bales.	Season, 1896-97. F. P. Bales.
Bengals	1,500	42,500
Berar	3,000	12,500
Khandeish	1,500	10,000
Hingunghat	100	500
	6,100	65,500

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1897. Bales.	1896. Bales.	1895. Bales.
For the week	6,214	21,553	46,649
From 1st Jan. to 25th November	1,339,834	1,761,909	1,603,408
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	...	6,021	...
From 1st Jan. to 25th November	483,169	729,444	551,875
Clearances to Calcutta, China, Japan, &c.			
For the week	1,099	2,587	888
From 1st Jan. to 25th November	432,348	327,218	147,423

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—These markets have remained very quiet in tone, and with but little business for exporters' account reported in either. Prices of *Wheat* are nominally unchanged in the absence of supplies; but ready quotations for *Seeds* are as follows:—

Linseed (bold)	Rs.	6	8	0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Gujerat	,,	8	0	0	,,
Do. Brown Delhi	,,	7	2	0	,,
Do. Yellow Cawnpore	,,	7	0	0	,,

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat for the week	32,298	22,194	68,950
Do. from 1st January to 25th Nov.	1,670,502	3,793,765	4,698,731
Linseed for the week	23,407	20,831	18,586
Do. from 1st January to 25th Nov.	476,249	3,442,328	2,668,294
Rapeseed for the week	17,753	10,226	11,743
Do. from 1st January to 25th Nov.	1,827,283	1,272,518	2,079,159
Gingellyseed for the week	71,943	41,355	133,761
Do. from 1st January to 25th Nov.	617,718	1,084,490	1,169,715

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat for the week	...	...	...
Do. from 1st January to 25th Nov.	2,913	1,429,572	2,450,306
Linseed for the week	...	43,244	...
Do. from 1st January to 25th Nov.	643,039	3,158,859	2,548,089
Rapeseed for the week	...	61,802	...
Do. from 1st January to 25th Nov.	1,694,429	1,352,232	1,755,049
Gingellyseed for the week	...	44,618	...
Do. from 1st January to 25th Nov.	515,979	1,157,024	1,186,949

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	2 23-32
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	113 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes	103 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117 1-4
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 11-16
Bar Silver	27 1-8

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results:—Total Bullion, £32,400,000; Increase, £500,000; Public Deposits, £7,800,000; Increase, £600,000; Other Deposits, £37,000,000; Decrease, £100,000; Other Securities, £28,000,000; Increase, £100,000; Notes and Gold, £22,300,000; Increase, £800,000. The Bank's Reserve is 50 per cent. of the Liabilities.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Nov. 25.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Palawan, from Colombo, arrived here day before yesterday evening.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Socotra, from Colombo, arrived here this morning.

PORTSAID, Nov. 25.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora, left here this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 25.

The Clan Line steamer Amaranth, left here to-day.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macarthur arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Bullionist, arrived here yesterday evening.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,491¼ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 20th November, 1897:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total	1,29,743	3,80,101	5,105	5,15,062
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491¼ Miles.	—	—	—	6,32,887

Decrease ... Rs. 1,17,365

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 16th November, 1897, as compared with the Statement of 9th November, 1897:—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 9. Rs. A. P.	Nov. 16. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	80,00,000 0 0	80,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,56,00,293 7 2	1,39,74,614 15 10
Other Deposits, &c.	4,91,81,703 6 8	5,01,30,870 5 9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,58,917 12 0	4,74,816 1 2
Sundries	22,26,455 8 3	24,32,990 7 1
Rs.	9,55,67,379 13 10	9,50,23,421 11 1
ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	60,50,573 0 0	66,76,466 0 0
Other authorised Invtmts.	74,73,397 8 0	75,31,292 8 0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	1,32,41,482 9 0	1,38,17,102 9 8
Accounts of Credit do.	2,18,83,321 1 10	2,16,00,515 7 0
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,53,95,441 8 6	1,50,01,584 9 2
Balances with other Banks	4,67,556 10 8	5,81,956 8 2
Bullion	2,857 11 0	2,847 11 0
Dead Stock	13,31,801 9 5	13,29,071 15 7
Stamps	9,365 12 8	9,968 5 3
Sundries	11,43,216 9 6	11,94,358 9 9
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,14,49,532 6 11	1,16,52,000 11 3
Do. at Branches	1,63,95,868 6 11	1,61,48,308 12 11
Rs.	9,55,67,379 13 1	9,50,23,421 11 1

THE following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 16th November, 1897:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	5,32,094	Inc.
Do. at Branches	21,47,772	Dec.
Other Deposits	9,49,257	Inc.
Post Bills	15,919	Do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	53,929	Inc.
Loans	6,75,619	Do.
Accounts of Credit	2,81,667	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	3,86,857	Do.
Cash Head Office	2,11,478	Inc.
Cash at Branches	3,49,640	Dec.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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21 Fire at Chandanwady—Fire at the Colaba Cotton Green—MADRAS.
22 SPORTING NEWS—Between Ourselves, Cricket—Cricket in Calcutta—Royal Bombay Golf Club—The Hyderabad Challenge Tent Pegging Tournament—Madras Golf Stories.
23-24-25 B. V. A. Spoon Competitions—Indian Volunteer Rifle Association—The N.-W. P. and Oudh Polo Tournament—The City Mortality.
26 Plague, Famine, War—Arrival of R. I. M. S. Canning.
27 ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 5TH NOVEMBER—BENGAL—N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB—MISCELLANEOUS—SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE—OFFICIAL GAZETTES—Government of India Orders—Provincial Gazette.
28 ADVERTISEMENTS. COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE—Bombay Price Currents—Bombay Market Report.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

EWART-TREMENHEERE—November 17, at Bangalore, the wife of W. Kwart-Tremenheere, Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, of a son.

HENNESSY—November 14, at Quetta, the wife of Lieutenant J. P. C. Hennessy, I. S. C., of a son.

MURRAY—October 29, at Ootacamund, the wife of F. W. Murray, Ooty Police, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ASHWORTH—McCAMMON—November 9, at St. Bartholomew's Church, Barrackpore, Bengal, by the Rev. Albert E. Brown-Constable, Chaplain of Barrackpore, Ernest Horatio Ashworth, I. C. S., third son of the late Howard Haughton Ashworth, of Hampstead, to Edith Elizabeth Carleton McCammon, youngest daughter of William McCammon, Esq., of Ballynahinch, County Down, Ireland, and grand-daughter of the late Henry Clendining, Esq., of Wheatfield, County Armagh.

SCHMIDT—HELPS—November 20, at St. Michael and All Angels Church, Jalpaiguri, John William Emil Schmidt, to Ellen Constance, daughter of W. Helps, Esq., Baintbarree Tea Estate, Dooars.

DEATH.

MacLEAN—November 13, at Delhi, Loudoun Francis MacLean, C. I. E., Superintending Engineer, Western Jumna Canal, from an overdose of strychnine, aged 49 years and 8 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1897.

"CHRISTIAN Martyrdom in Russia, the Account of the Persecution of the Spirit-Wrestlers in the Caucasus" is the title of a shilling volume, edited by Vladimir Tchertkoff, and containing a chapter and letter by Leo Tolstoi, published in London in Paternoster Square, by the Brotherhood Publishing Co. The editor, as he modestly styles himself, is one of three Spirit Wrestlers who published an appeal against the "terrible cruelty now being perpetrated in the Caucasus," under which over four thousand people "are suffering and dying from hunger, disease, exhaustion, blows, tortures, and other persecutions, at the hands of the Russian authorities." The appeal had the effect of procuring the Spirit Wrestlers a sensible mitigation of their sufferings, but two of the appellants were punished by being sent to live in a town of one of the Baltic Provinces, while the third, Tchertkoff, was given the alternative of exile from Russia. He chose exile as affording him the possibility of helping his persecuted friends, which would have been impossible under the conditions of strict police supervision imposed on all who are banished to Russian towns. In a preface the exile states that he has been compelled to live abroad, distant from the friends dearest to him, because he was a friend and co-worker with Tolstoi, and attempted to disclose the truth concerning certain abuses of the Russian Government. He vindicates himself in advance against the imputation, that by publishing a book abroad and in a foreign language he is seeking to discredit the Russian Government in the eyes of foreigners, a thing which, in the opinion of many of his countrymen, no good Russian would do. He refuses to identify with his country the governmental system "so soulless, senseless and savage, so cowardly, deceitful, and cruel, as the present Russian Government, together with the mercenary church which supports it." This is the language of a strong hater, though the doctrine of the Spirit Wrestlers, whose cause he has espoused, is that Christianity is love, and that he who hates another makes himself the enemy of God. The exile keeps his love for his country, and gives his Government no share of it:—"My native country I love, because I cannot help loving it. But I love it not with that blind prejudice which seeks to justify all its dark and humiliating iniquity; I love it without shutting my eyes to all the atrocities perpetrated in it, and to all the sufferings of its oppressed masses. Loving my country I try to love it and appreciate in it that which is highest and best. And this highest manifestation of truth and righteousness in my country I cannot fail to see in that revival of pure Christianity that is now taking place in various corners of the land, and which is undergoing the most cruel persecution at the hands of a Government desirous of systematically wiping off the face of the earth thousands of human beings whose only crime is that they acknowledge all men to be their brothers, regard no one as their enemy, and therefore refuse to kill any one." This eloquent denunciation has the force and fire of John Bright, who, himself a Quaker, left the Cabinet rather than have part or lot in a declaration of war. But even he was a member of Government which allocated millions of money every year to the maintenance of the military and naval forces of the State. He would have been somewhat astonished if he had been told that it was his duty as a Christian to insist that the soldiers enlisted for the protection of the country "should refuse to kill any one." As will be seen, that is the view of their duty which has brought the Spirit Wrestlers into disastrous collision with the Russian Government.

The Spirit Wrestlers, or Doukhobortski, came into existence, nobody knows exactly how or where, in the latter half of the last century. There is no record or even tradition of their origin, but the sect was found amongst the most illiterate and the poorest of the village population scattered throughout the European provinces of the Russian Empire. It is said that some of the sect were found in Germany and in Turkey. The German authorities persecuted them with an unrelenting severity exceeding that which they experienced in Russia. The Mahomedans were more tolerant, and struck by the primitive simplicity of their beliefs, held that they had received in some miraculous way a partial revelation of the Mahomedan doctrine in its primitive form. The Spirit Wrestlers were known as such in 1785. They explain their name as meaning that in the spirit they strenuously serve God. The history of the Puritan upheaval in England made frequent mention of how military officers, in doubt as to what they were to do, wrestled with the Lord before they came to a decision. The Doukhobortski know no creed; they are of the faith of Jesus, and hold that all externalism in the work of salvation is utterly useless; that the external church, owing to the lapse of true Christianity, has become a den of robbers. They have no churches or chapels, they reject icons. The brethren meet, but they have no fixed date for the purpose, all days being equal, and no days being holidays. Any of the brethren may invite the rest to his house for a meeting. If he be poor, the others bring food, of which they all partake, for at these meetings they have supper. On entering, the men grasp each other's hands, bow three times, and kiss each other, the women doing the same amongst themselves. The bows and kisses symbolise the cleansing of the body and the repulsion of pride and the sense of a God revealed in their souls. One after another recites the prayers he knows, or tells each other the Word of God; there is no teacher or preacher. There is no priest but one, uplifted above sinners, higher than the Heavens. The women also pray or speak. At the end of the meeting they kiss each other three times and depart. The chief virtue is mutual love. There is no personal property; what belongs to one belongs to all. A paper written by a sympathiser in 1805, says very truly that it was natural that men who suddenly repudiated all the religious ceremonies and ritual of the church, rejected baptism by water and the communion, should not be left in peace either by their neighbours or the Government, especially when no one knew or understood their spirit. In 1792, persecution began. The Governor of Ekaterinoslav reported to St. Petersburg that those infected by the movement deserved no mercy. They were condemned to be burnt, but that sentence was not carried out. They suffered incessant persecution; every contact with a priest, police agent, or magistrate leading to imprisonment, the surrounding population subjected them to every outrage, and everything they did made them appear in the eyes of others to be wicked monsters and breakers of the general peace. A rescript of Alexander I., issued in December 1816, showed that persecution wrought for them as it did for the early Christians. "All the measures of severity exhausted upon the Spirit Wrestlers during the thirty years up to 1801, not only did not destroy this sect, but more and more multiplied the number of its adherents." A more humane treatment was resolved upon, and the Spirit Wrestlers were permitted to emigrate to the Milky Waters in the province of Taurus. The Emperor Nicholas I. removed them to the Caucasus, near the Turkish frontier, where, as suggested by his ministers, "being always confronted by the hillsmen, they must of necessity protect their property by force of arms." This calculation proved correct, for in the following years while converting the dreary district, on which they were located, into a garden, large numbers of them procured firearms. They were no longer in conflict with the Government because at that time there was no conscription. According to M. Tchertkoff, their prosperity weakened their moral force, they not only armed themselves, but they abandoned vegetarianism, "but they did not in their inner consciousness renounce the basis of their beliefs."

In 1887, universal military service was extended to the Caucasus. This took the Spirit Wrestlers unawares, and at first they outwardly submitted. Their consciences told them that war was a great sin, and they exhorted their sons, while submitting to the regulations of the service, never to make actual use of their arms. It so happened that at this very time one of their number claimed as his own the property of the sect valued at half-a-million roubles, and bribed the local administration to give a decision in his favour. The majority, twelve thousand in number, resolved to return to a strictly Christian life. They renounced all participation in acts of violence, and therefore refused military service. They gave up wine, tobacco, meat, and every other excess, divided up their property, and collected a new public fund. The Government banished the manager elected to administer the communal property to Archangel, and deported several members of the majority. They resolved to make a demonstration of the sincerity of their decision not to use violence under the greatest provocation, by assembling in a body in the summer of 1895, and publicly burning all the arms which they had kept for their protection, while those who were in the army renounced their sin and refused to serve. The arms were their own property and at their absolute disposal. The sacrifice was carried out simultaneously in three places. In the territory of Kars, the authorities did not interfere in the Government of Elisavetpol, Forty Spirit Wrestlers were imprisoned, and are still incarcerated. The burning of arms resulted in what M. Tchertkoff calls an incredibly savage attack by the troops on defenceless people and their cruel ill-treatment. The place appointed for the destruction of the arms was near the village of Gorelce, inhabited by those of the sect who had appropriated the communal property. These informed the authorities that the Spirit Wrestlers of the great party had planned a rising and were preparing to make an attack on the village. Without any attempt to verify this information, the local authorities despatched Cossacks and infantry to the place where the Spirit Wrestlers were assembled. The arms were already burning out and the men and women were singing hymns. They were charged twice by the Cossacks, who beat them with their whips in the most inhuman manner. That was as nothing to what followed. The troops called out were quartered "in execution" on the Spirit Wrestlers' villages, their property plundered, the inhabitants maltreated with extraordinary brutality, the women being publicly flogged and many of them outraged. Three hundred men, who had refused to continue in the army, thirty who had refused to enter, were sent to a penal battalion or imprisoned. Four hundred families were taken from their villages and lands, which were sold for nominal prices, while the owners were distributed throughout the Georgian villages and left destitute to their fate. The whole of the unhappy community was overwhelmed in ruin, and the mortality, specially amongst the children, was fearful. The treatment of the recalcitrant soldiers in the penal battalion was cruel to a degree. Being vegetarians, they refused the meat soup, and when they asked for bread, they were imprisoned in dark cells on bread and water, every renewal of the offence involving a renewal of the punishment. Tolstoi wrote to the commandant a touching letter, beseeching him not to class men who were acting from conscientious motives with criminals, and while maintaining the regulations, to avoid aggravating the lot of men who were trying to act up to the Christian ideal. This letter had the desired effect, and the Colonel mitigated somewhat the severity of the system. When the Imperial Government was made aware of the circumstances disclosed in the appeal they ordered that soldiers who refused to serve from conscientious motives were not to be sent to the penal battalion. Meanwhile, several thousand Spirit Wrestlers are utterly destitute, having come to the end of the scanty resources left to them after the calamitous events of 1895.

THE trials for sedition instituted by the Government of Bombay in respect to articles appearing in four vernacular papers published in the Deccan have now terminated, and in each of them the action of the local Administration has been justified by the result. At the fourth Criminal Sessions the Jury in the *Poona Vaibhav* case disagreed and a re-trial was ordered for the Criminal Sessions which closed yesterday. But Messrs. Kelkar and Purandikar did not venture to run the risk of a second trial, and admitted their fault by sending in to Government an unqualified apology. This was accepted, and when the case was called on in the High Court yesterday, the Advocate-General did not proceed with the prosecution. Mr. Kelkar is therefore the only one of the four offending editors who has escaped imprisonment. Even in his case there has been no acquittal, so that should objectionable matter appear in his paper at any future time Government could, if it chose, renew the prosecution. The so-called apology of Kashinath Waman Lele, the editor of the *Moda Vritt*, was couched in very different terms to that which secured for Kelkar his liberty, subject to his being of good behaviour. For reasons that are apparent from the tone of the document itself and from the subsequent writings of the Wai editor, the apology was not accepted by Government. It was sent in a day or two after the conviction of Tilak, and its appeal for the prosecution to be withdrawn was based upon the mendacious allegation that the seditious articles in respect to which the accused was charged were in line with the writings of Lord Lytton, Sir Bartle Frere, Sir Thomas Munro, and other administrators. This, the main justification advanced by the accused was utterly contrary to the fact, and even if it had been otherwise it would not have been a defence to the charge of sedition. None of the statesmen referred to in the apology have ever written anything either having any correspondence with or giving the slightest support to the kind of writing in which Kashinath Lele indulged. Nothing emanating from their pens can be shown which would justify for a moment the contempt of constitutional means for the redress of grievances, or the allegations of bad faith and intentional cruelty and injustice towards the people on the part of Government with which the incriminated articles abound. Neither the apology itself nor the subsequent writings of Kashinath Lele were of such a character as to justify Government in arriving at the opinion that there was any genuine feeling of repentance on the part of the accused, and indeed no such sentiments were expressed.

The case therefore went to the Jury, and in conducting his own defence Lele seemed to regard a protracted attempt to justify the articles in respect to which he was charged as perfectly compatible with the "unqualified apology" he had tendered to Government. A plea of guilty would have been the natural corollary to the appeal for withdrawal of the case, but [illegible] admitting his guilt the accused [illegible] considerable length to show that his [illegible] were perfectly innocuous. The Jury, [illegible] were of a different opinion, and unanimously found him guilty of attempting [illegible] feelings of enmity, disaffection, and [illegible] wards the Government, but recommended him to mercy on the ground of physical [illegible]. The Chief Justice attached due [illegible] this recommendation, and took into [illegible] eration other circumstances which [illegible] regarded as extenuating Lele's conduct [illegible] sentence of nine months' simple imprisonment is a very merciful one, as indeed have been all the sentences of the High Court in regard to these State prosecutions. [illegible] of them the extraordinary patience of Government for years past in regard to seditious writings and the practical inoperativeness of Section 124A for a quarter-of-a-century had considerable weight with the Judges in limiting punishment. The hand of the State was so long withheld that editors of small and insignificant prints had come to believe they might write anything they [illegible] with impunity, and when at last the time came when forebearance was no longer possible the High Court has taken the view that the unchecked licence of past years constitutes a reason for great leniency. But the object lesson supplied by the conviction of three of the offending editors and the accepted apology of the fourth, will not be lost upon other writers who have hitherto failed to realise their amenability to the law when seeking to inflame the minds of the people against Government. Forgetfulness or lack of knowledge in regard to Section 124A can no longer avail to avert full punishment as it availed the Wai editor yesterday, and if occasion should hereafter arise for dealing with a writer convicted under the Section even after the lapse of some years there will be no such valid reason for a light sentence. As to Lele's own case the clearness of the guilty intent of his articles is shown by the unanimity with which the mixed Jury convicted him, after a summing up that was markedly free from any expression of opinion whatever as to the articles. The State prosecutions for sedition are now at an end. They have vindicated the operative power of the existing law, and at the same time have shown the readiness of the judiciary to temper justice with mercy.

As the Bâsle conference decided that the scheme for buying up Palestine and restoring to Israelites the home of their fathers was impracticable, the Jews are now further discussing questions affecting their future. The agent of the late Baron Hirsch, Mr. Arnold White, who has gone deeply into these questions, discusses in the *Contemporary Review*, and deals especially with the cruel lot of Jews in Russia which calls for the immediate solution of the present problem as to the future of the Jewish nation. He cannot but think, however, that to a great extent the Jews are masters of the situation, if they would only realise the fact, and he asks why advantage was not taken of Russia's financial requirements by the Jewish bankers, who advanced her a loan of £16,000,000, to secure some improvement in the condition of their co-religionists in the Czar's Empire. He has re-visited Russia since the conclusion of the French Alliance, and traces a greater sensitiveness to European opinion as to the oppression of the Jews as the result. There is, he says, no sort of disposition in high quarters to treat them with needless cruelty. Russia inherited the Jewish question when she absorbed her share of Poland. The Polish Jews are so prolific a race that even the marvellous growth of population among the Orthodox, as revealed by the late census, is greatly exceeded by the rate at which the Jews of the Empire are increasing. Russian statesmen, moreover, he reminds his readers, administer for the Czar an Empire the inhabitants of which are not developed in civilisation. Eighty millions of Russians have no more education than the horses they attach to their wooden ploughs. These people, if ignorant, are faithful, industrious, and devoted to the Czar and their country. The Jews, on the other hand, says the Russian, are not faithful. They detest Russian people, and feed on them as parasites exist upon a living host. The Jews, again, dislike manual labour; and so long as they can act as middlemen, or exploit the vices of the peasantry by pandering to their baser passions, they will not voluntarily engage in manual labour. Finally, however, Mr. White suggests an international Conference on the Jewish question, convoked for the purpose of aiding both Russia and her Hebrew population. This, he is of opinion, would focus European and American opinion, and reveal both the enormous difficulties of the situation and the impossibility of leaving it alone. And England, he thinks, should now take the lead in issuing an invitation to the Great Powers to send representatives to a European Conference, and then "the path would lie open to an understanding with Russia upon the one matter which affects her interests and her reputation even more than the settlement of the Pacific question of the development of her Turkish policy. Such a Conference would pour a fierce light on the strength and resources of the Jewish community, and would inspire them with an adequate sense of their irresistible power if they chose to exert it."

HER EXCELLENCY LADY SANDHURST, accompanied by Captain the Hon'ble Heneage, Aide-de-Camp, arrived in Bombay, from Mahableshwar, yesterday morning, and alighted at the Victoria Terminus, whence she drove to the Government House, Malabar Point.

THE result of yesterday's balloting at the Chamber of Commerce for a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay in place of Mr. A. F. Beaufort, who has resigned, was that Mr. J. L. Symons, of the firm of Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co., was elected.

ACCORDING to the telegraphic advice received yesterday from Shanghai, the fortnightly sales of yarn at that place are reported at 1,500 bales with exchange on Bombay Rs. 208¼.

YESTERDAY at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, Krishnarao Hanmantrao was charged before Sir Charles Farran and a common jury with cheating, attempting to cheat, and forgery. Between September and October last, the accused was said to have forged the signature of Veterinary Major Mills to certain certificates, and to have attempted to obtain money by false pretences and forged documents from Mr. Justice Strachey, at whose bungalow he presented himself. The prisoner, whose father was said to be a police inspector at Mysore, pleaded guilty to the charges and was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE approximate earnings of the E. I. Railway for week ending 13th November were Rs. 12,61,750; miles open, 1,702·46; per mile open, Rs. 741. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 12,20,951; miles open, 1,701·11; per mile open, Rs. 718; increase, Rs. 40,799; increase, miles open, 1·35; increase, per mile open, Rs. 23. From 1st July, 1897, to 13th November, 1897, Rs. 2,06,13,748. From 1st July, 1896, to 13th November, 1896, Rs. 1,86,55,356; increase, Rs. 19,58,392.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL LIN, the Chinese Commissioner for the demarcation of the Burma boundary, has notified that he will reach Bhamo on December 8th, a date which will permit of all arrangements being made to begin the work by January. The Commission will be divided into two parties; the first will consist of Mr. Thirkell White, British Commissioner, Mr. Warry, Adviser on Chinese Affairs to the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, Major Longe (Survey Officer), and Lieutenant French-Mullen in charge of the escort. The second will be Mr. George, Deputy Commissioner of Bhamo, Mr. Hausser, British Consul at Moulmein, Captain Renny-Tailyour, Survey Officer, and Lieutenant Scharlieb with the escort. Captains Norie and Couchman will be Intelligence Officers with the Commission.

THE Government of India are willing to bear the expense of erecting the proposed memorial to the Sikh garrison of Saragheri. It will, the Allahabad paper trusts, be raised at Amritsar in the heart of the Sikh population. Though the memorial could not be placed within the Golden Temple itself, a suitable site might be the Guru Garden, which lies between the Baba Attal—the Westminster Abbey of the Sikhs—and the temple, and is traversed by all the devotees. Here there are memorials to other Sikh Martyrs and a cenotaph of Ranjit Singh. The whole of the fund raised in response to the appeal in the columns of the *Pioneer* will thus be available for the heirs or families of the sepoys who died so gallantly at their post; but its disposal will rest, of course, with the Committee which has been formed to administer it. The total amount subscribed so far is Rs. 8,130-12-6.

[illegible]EGRAMS

[illegible]UTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

[illegible]G NEWS FROM UGANDA.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

[illegible]ing news has been received from [illegible] from which it appears that the mutiny [illegible]ited to 200 Soudanese, whom the others [illegible]d to join.

[illegible]re is now no anxiety for the safety of the [illegible] residents there.

[illegible] AND THE KIAOCHAU QUESTION.

[illegible] wired from Yokohama that the landing of [illegible]mans at Kiaochau is seriously occupying [illegible]tion of the Japanese Government, and that [illegible] Japanese diplomatic representatives have been instructed to ascertain the resolutions of the Powers in the matter.

THE FRONTIER OF BRITISTH GUIANA.

A series of volumes of minutes of the ancient Dutch Governors has been discovered in the vaults of the law courts at Georgetown, Demerara, which clearly confirm the British frontier claims.

ALBANIAN REVOLT.

Five thousand Albanians are in full revolt against the Turkish authorities, and severe fighting has taken place with the troops near Diakona, with heavy loss on both sides.

The whole district is very unsettled.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

The Bombay mails of the 13th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

HIS EXCELLENCY AT THE RASULKHANJI HOSPITAL.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOTE, Nov. 26.

This morning, his Excellency the Governor opened the Rasulkhanji Hospital for Women, endowed by his Highness the Nawab of Junagadh, at a cost of eighty thousand rupees. The original estimates were thirty thousand, but his Highness cheerfully found the excess of fifty thousand. The hospital is calculated to supply a long felt want and prove an unspeakable boon to suffering women and ladies in princes and chiefs' families. The heir-apparent to Junagadh read an eloquent address to his Excellency in an impressive manner, giving a short sketch of the origin of the building, which was due to the sympathetic initiation of Colonel Hunter.

Lord Sandhurst, in declaring the hospital open, eulogised the charitable disposition of the Nawab of Junagadh, to whose princely endowment the building owed its existence. He could not lay too great stress upon the benefits derived from such institutions. He thanked his Highness for his generosity. There was a good field for lady doctors in the East. Last year the natives displayed great antagonism to treatment in hospitals, but he hoped such prejudices would die out in Kattyawar when it is known that his Highness had founded and supported it. The hospital is fully equipped with the latest scientific requirements and affords most effectual medical help to the women in general, and wives of chiefs and gentlemen of position in particular, at the hands of lady doctors in charge of the hospital, since high class ladies were precluded from seeing medical men. The hospital is a fine specimen of architecture, and is designed by Mr. Booth, the State Engineer, and is entirely in charge of lady doctors.

ALLEGED CASE OF OFFICIAL BLUNDERING.

A CONVOY OF SICK AND WOUNDED PUT TO SEVERE DISCOMFORTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 26.

A shocking case of mismanagement on the part of the Medical authorities at the front has been brought to notice. We hear, says the "Civil and Military Gazette," that a convoy of twenty-nine sick and wounded soldiers, presumably from British Regiments, was despatched from Kohat for transfer [illegible] Nowshera on account of insufficient hospital [illegible]mmodation at the former station. [illegible]hey [illegible]ed at Nowshera on the 20th instant. On [illegible]l at Khushalgarh, they were put into [illegible]rdinary third-class carriage, having no latrine accommodation and without arrangements having been made for food and medical comforts for the journey, which, to aggravate matters, by some mischance, took more than twenty-four hours to accomplish, or about twelve hours more than it takes in the ordinary course.

Among the sick there were several cases of dysentery, and it is not difficult to imagine the discomforts and sufferings of these unfortunate victims of official blundering during all that trying time.

This scandalous case of culpable neglect of ordinary professional duties has been taken up for investigation by Sir George Wolseley himself, who happened to be at Nowshera at the time on tour.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

POONA, Nov. 26.

Captain Broome, 29th Bombay Infantry, having been appointed to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General on the District Staff in Bombay Command, is posted to Poona District.

Captain McWhinne, 2nd Battalion, Royal Irish Rifles, officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Poona District, having been appointed to officiate as Assistant Adjutant-General on the District Staff in Bombay Command, is posted to Poona District.

Brig.-Surgeon-Lieut-Colonel Fawcett, M. D., Army Medical Staff, has taken charge of the current duties of the Principal Medical Officer, Poona District, from the 25th October, 1897, as additional duty, under Article 188, Army Regulations, India, Vol. I., Part I.

Addendum.—In Bombay Command Order, No. [illegible]4, of 3rd September, 1897, opposite name of Captain Hartigan, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, *add* "in addition to his regimental duties."

Lieutenant Edwardes, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, has passed the examination laid down in Para. [illegible]04, Army Regulations, India, Vol. II.

The qualified undermentioned officer is for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant:—Second Lieutenant the Hon. Clegg-Hill, Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

Under instructions received from the War Office, it is notified that Major and Brevet-Colonel Wodehouse, C.B., C.M.G., Royal Artillery, is to proceed to England as soon as possible, on promotion to regimental Lieutenant-Colonel.

Exchange has been sanctioned between Second Lieutenant Logan, 26th Field Battery, and Second Lieutenant Maidlow, 32nd Field Battery, Royal Artillery.

[illegible]th reference to G. O. C. C. 429, dated 29th [illegible] 1896, it is notified that a large number of India Medals 1895 with Clasp "Relief of [illegible] 1895" remain unclaimed. Commanding [illegible] Heads of departments, and others concerned are, therefore, requested to take steps with men to the submission of claims being expedited.

The Inspector-General of Artillery will inspect in Nagpur, Bombay, Poona, and Mhow districts as under:—Kamptee from 16th to 19th February, 1898; Bombay from 20th to 27th February; Poona from 27th February to 6th March; Ahmednagar from 6th to 7th March; Mhow from 10th to 15th March; Neemuch from 15th to 18th March; and Nusseerabad from 19th to 22nd March. General Officers Commanding Districts concerned are requested to arrange for the Royal Artillery to be placed at his disposal on the dates mentioned above.

THE TROOPS FOR MOMBASSA.

Under instructions from the Bombay Command Head-quarters, Surgeon Standage, 2nd Bombay Lancers, has been ordered to go to Bombay to take over charge of a section of the Native Field Hospital proceeding to Mombassa.

SIMLA, Nov. 26.

The [illegible] Bombay Infantry left Rawalpindi for Karachi yesterday. They embark for Mombassa next Friday.

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

GENERAL LOCKHART'S MOVEMENTS. VISIT TO THE MASSUZAI COUNTRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 26.

General Lockhart leaves Bagh to-morrow (Saturday) with the Second Brigade via Lozaka Pass to visit the Chamkanni, Massuzai and Mamuzai country.

The expedition is expected to take about ten days. After this the whole force will probably move down towards the Bara, which is the winter settlement of many of the Afridi clans.

THE ALIKHEL ORAKZAIS' FINE.

Up to Wednesday night the Alikhel Orakzais had paid in to the British Officer at Mastura thirty-nine good breech-loaders and over Rs. 2,000 cash, and had also surrendered six Government Enfields taken in the raid on the salt post in Kohat district, one Snider taken from the Border Military Police, and seven Martini rifles taken at Saragara on the Samana. The Daulatzais and other Samil Orakzais were expected to pay up in full yesterday. The Malikdin, Kambarkhel and Adam-khel Afridis also are adopting a submissive attitude, while the Massuzai are preparing to pay up. It looks therefore as if the column at least, which will be despatched in the next few days from General Lockhart's force to perambulate Orakzai country in co-operation with General Hill's Column, would not meet with opposition.

GENERAL WESTMACOTT'S ARRANGEMENTS.

THE TRIBES AND TERMS.

THE ENEMY'S LOSSES.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 26.

A telegram, dated Bagh, 25th November, addressed to the "Pioneer," says:—The arrangements made by General Westmacott for retirement from Divatoi, yesterday, were so admirable that not only were there very few casualties, considering the difficulty of the road, but all the troops were back in camp well before dusk. The brunt of the retirement fell on the 36th Sikhs, who were most ably handled. Out of 17 casualties, the 36th Sikhs had Captain W. E. Venour, the 5th Punjab Infantry (attached), very slightly wounded, one killed and 13 wounded. King's Own Scottish Borderers two wounded. The enemy had six killed and lost five rifles. Probably there were other losses which are not yet known. The Yorkshire Regiment and 1-2nd Gurkhas protecting the flanks in the hills were a good deal fired on during the retirement, but there were no casualties. The Yorkshire Regiment had a particularly hard time, their food and blankets and great coats could not be got to them till 36 hours after their departure.

Very few shots were fired into the camp last night. Foraging is proceeding, apparently, unopposed to-day.

The 2nd Brigade, accompanied by Sir William Lockhart, moves off on the 27th in the direction of the Massuzai Country. The head-quarters and half the battalion of the Royal Scots Fusiliers marched in to-day. The Malikdin Kambar Khel Jirgahs have returned to-day, and asked for a further interview. They appear very anxious to make terms. The Alam Khel will meet the Kambar Malikdin and possibly the Kuki Khel. The representatives at the Jirgah one mile from here to-morrow will then come to a decision as to how the fine of arms and money is to be apportioned. If this Jirgah is a success there is every hope that the Zakka Kamrai and Siwah Afridis will follow.

Regarding the fight of November 16th, it is reported from Peshawar that the enemy lost 293 killed and wounded, several leading tribesmen being reported killed.

From Ilam Gudr (Thursday).—It is reported that the Mullah Said Akbar is collecting a lashkar with a view to harrassing the troops in Maidan. A body of about 300 Aka, Zakka, and Sturi Khel Orakzai are said to have collected at Mamani, their special role being to cut off the patrols and foraging parties, etc. The road to the Gandao Pass was completed to-day as far as Gandao village, one and a-half miles this side of this pass.

THE LATEST FROM THE FRONT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BAGH, Nov. 25.

In returning from Divatoi, yesterday, the 36th Sikhs on the rear-guard came to close quarters with the enemy, and killed several, capturing their rifles. Captain Vernour, 5th P. I. (attached 36th Sikhs), was slightly wounded.

THE FIGHT AT TSERI KANDAO.

HEAVY LOSSES BY THE ENEMY.

It is reported from Peshawar that at Tseri Kandao, on the 16th, there were 293 killed and wounded, the Sipahs alone losing 60 killed. The Zakka Khels from the Khyber Bazar Valley also lost heavily. Four different Khels were engaged, and several leading tribesmen were killed.

The loss of the Dorsets was not in vain.

The tribes in Maidan Valley are nibbling at the terms offered.

FIRING INTO CAMP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 25.

A few shots were fired into Camp Bagh last night (24th). A sepoy of the 36th Sikhs was wounded. A party collected forage north of the Camp on Thursday, when two mules were wounded.

THE MARCH TO RAJGUL VALLEY.

GALLANTRY OF TWO YOUNG OFFICERS.

LAHORE, Nov. 25.

The Yorkshires picqueted the heights on the right of the ravine, and the 2nd Gurkhas on the left. Both these regiments remained out on the hills for three days and two nights. They had a very trying time on the way down. Whilst clearing off the Afridis, two young officers of the Yorkshires, with 10 or 12 men, most gallantly turned some of the enemy out of three hours on a spur commanding the ravine. The officers led and used their revolvers. Lieutenant Jones, just out from England, was killed, and Second-Lieutenant Watson, with a few months' service only, was dangerously wounded. It is only a few days ago that Major-General Symons complimented highly the two other young officers of this Battalion in front of their companies for their dash and courage in leading their men.

All this is treated as an everyday affair, but words cannot express the courage and devotion to the glorious duties of our service shown by our officers, who led as they are, nothing can stop our troops, who, British and Native, strain every nerve to follow closely their leaders.

SMART ACTION WITH THE GURKHA SCOUTS.

On the way down the 5th Gurkhas' scouts had a very pretty and smart little fight all to themselves. They killed 6 in one place, and had a great tussle for their arms, but the enemy were too strong for them. The Gurkhas had no casualties, thus showing again that they can beat the Afridis at their own game.

The Rajgul Valley, looking towards the west, appeared narrow, and is much commanded and difficult; while the Bara Valley to the east looked much broader and easier.

HAND-TO-HAND FIGHT WITH THE ENEMY.

GALLANTRY OF THE SIKHS.

At dawn, on the 24th, General Westmacott sent off his baggage to Bagh. At 8 o'clock he called down his picquets and left at half-past, closely pressed by the enemy as usual. The guns could do little from the bed of the river, and the enemy followed and seized position after position with great skill. At one place they cut down our baggage, and actually got away with six mules. A party of 36th Sikhs were after them with great smartness, and a hand-to-hand fight ensued, in which it need not be said that our men were victorious, killing seven, recovering all mules, and bringing off three rifles. The numbers in camp turned out to cheer these gallant 36th fellows, who came swaggering in with their bloody bayonets.

After this decisive check the Afridis slackened off and all got some protection by the troops sent out to cover the retirement. Our casualties were probably only about 30, with only 3 or 4 killed.

. Appeared in our Second Edition of Friday.

All are loud in their praise at the skilful manner in which Brigadier-General Westmacott conducted the retirement.

THE REAR-GUARD ACTION AT WARAN.

SIKH GALLANTRY.

A DORSET PRIVATE'S FEAT OF STRENGTH

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP MAIDAN, Nov. 17.

I WIRED to you to-day the casualties of the 16th in the rear-guard action of General Kempster's 3rd Brigade as they returned from Waran. The Brigade was engaged nearly the whole day, the baggage being sent on ahead of the Colum, under a strong guard. As our force was leaving the high ground, the enemy, in a way peculiar to these hillmen, seemed to rise out of the ground on three sides in great numbers. Two companies of the 15th Sikhs were hard-pressed and some severe fighting took place. Reinforcements were sent back to help them, and two Companies of the Dorsets, the 36th Sikhs, and the 15th Sikhs were gradually involved in a big engagement. The two batteries were quickly in action, and while they were firing the enemy kept very close to cover, and our retirement was carried out with the greatest steadiness. The guns continued firing till the sun-set, and then it was that the tribesmen made these repeated attacks on our rear-guard and were repulsed time after time with heavy loss. One half-company of the Dorsets somehow or other strayed from the remainder of the little force, and in the darkness, it is supposed, that they fell into an ambush and were cut up by the enemy. Their bodies were not recovered till the next morning, when they were found stripped of their clothes and badly mutilated. Some of the men of the half-company escaped, but Lieutenant Crooke, of the Suffolk Regiment, who was attached to the Dorsets, and Lieutenant Hales, of the East Yorkshire Regiment, who was also attached, were both killed, and twelve men. It is hard to explain how these men got separated from the two Sikh regiments, except that men who have been over the ground, in fact the regiments who went out the next morning to bring in the bodies, said that the ground was so broken and intersected by deep blind nullahs, that even in the day time it was a difficult task to keep a regiment connected. So I am afraid these men must have been in one of these deep nullahs, and been surrounded and cut up. The 15th Sikhs, under Colonel Abbott, made some splendid charges just about dusk as these men closed around them. In fact, they came so close that those of the enemy who were without rifles hurled rocks down the hill-sides. Several of the 15th Sikhs were hit by rocks. However, they got well into them with their bayonets and then fired heavily into them as they retreated. Colonel Abbott was hit in the face by the splinters of a ricochet bullet. The very last volley that the enemy fired was a very disastrous one for this regiment, as Captain Lewarne and five men were shot by it, Captain Lewarne and three men being killed. Captain Custance, of 35th Sikhs, was wounded in the thigh, and Lieut. Munn, the Adjutant, was hit in the hand, but charged on with his sword in his left hand and used it with some effect. Colonel Hoghton, of the 36th Sikhs, was in a great measure responsible for the success of the rear-guard action by his great coolness and the way in which he manœuvred the regiment. They also had a certain amount of hand-to-hand fighting, but not so much as their Sikh comrades in the 15th.

Many of the sepoys following the gallant example shown them by their officers did many brave acts. The men of the Dorsetshire Regiment, too, had a little fighting at close quarters, the enemy crawling up very near to them time after time.

PRIVATE VICKERS PERFORMS THE HAT-TRICK.

One man, Private Vickers, of the Dorsets, who has already been recommended for the Victoria Cross for his bravery at the battle of Dargai Hill, was again very much in evidence. Three men rushed at him at the same time. He shot the first, bayonetted the second, and being unable to withdraw the bayonet, killed the third with a stone. Such is the story as I heard it from an officer of the Dorsetshire Regiment. These three regiments alone report that they were responsible for 175 men of the enemy, and the guns, the Second Gurkhas, and last, but not least, our gallant Gordon Highlanders, must have killed a good many more. The Zakka Khels must have had a bad day. Their only consolation must be that those few rifles fell into their hands, and, of course, a certain amount of ammunition that was left in the men's pouches. The two Sikh regiments and one and a-half companies of the Dorsets spent the night in villages some three miles from camp, and a very poor time they all had. Without blankets and warm clothing, without food expect what they had carried in their haver sacks, and without water. With a temperature well below freezing point, and no means of getting warm, they were unable to light fires as they would have given the enemy such a good mark to snipe at from the hill tops and copses around. Early at daybreak a part of the Second Brigade started out in support and to help to bring in our dead and wounded. But the Zakka Khels had evidently had such a bad time that they did not pursue their usual tactics and follow up our troops as we returned to camp. It was

A CAPITAL DAY

for us, we were fighting against tremendous odds, and had all the worst of the positions. Our losses were unfortunately large. Four British officers killed and four wounded is, indeed, a very heavy percentage. Amongst our rank-and-file we lost 62 killed and wounded, almost exactly the same as a week before, when the Northamptons lost so heavily.

General Westmacott's Brigade also had some fighting as they returned to Camp from the direction of Bagh—a part of the valley that was supposed to be friendly; the Kambar Khels, a clan that had sent in their jirgah, and to whom we had the day before paid (at a low rate, certainly) for the fodder and grain that we had taken from their villages. However, it is needless to say that the 1,200 mules that were taken away laden with fodder and vegetables and whatelse was found in the houses searched were taken back to Camp without a pie being paid for them. I am afraid the pensioners to whom I was talking in so friendly fashion the other day will lose our custom in a way. The result is that we shall take all that we can get, and I fancy destroy houses and defences when we have collected all that there is to be gathered. Our entry into Bagh when we change Camps to-morrow will not be the peaceful march we anticipated, as rumours reach us that the whole valley is up, and, judging by the numerous villages and hamlets studded all along the valley up to the hills, there ought to be plenty of fighting men about.

Sir William Lockhart, in his wire to Simla to-day, says that he proposes to take stringent measures of coercion as the Jirjahs do not appear to be inclined to come in without being compelled to do so.

Now that Rajgul has been visited, the whole of Tirah has been overrun by our troops, and very great damage has been done to the villages and fortified enclosures of the Zakka and Kuki Khels. There is no object to be gained by wintering in the uplands, as the tribesmen, with their homesteads in ruins and their supplies eaten up, must of necessity move down to the Bara and Bazar Valleys. In fact many of them have already left Tirah, and those who remained in Rajgul must be regretting that they did not make their escape before our troops appeared at Dwatoi. The time has now come for changing the base of operations to Peshawar, and this, as our special correspondent has already announced, will be done forthwith by moving all heavy baggage back. The troops will thus be lightly equipped and able to operate freely, while the milder climate in the Bara Valley will permit of their bivouaking without serious hardship. General Hammond's column is also ready to move at short notice, and the reserve brigade at Rawalpindi will be indented upon if more troops are required when the big advance to Barkai takes place. Already the 2nd Infantry Regiment, Hyderabad Contingent, has been ordered from Rawalpindi to Peshawar.

News received from the Camp at Bagh goes to show that the Orakzai intend submitting. The Ali, on the 22nd instant, surrendered eighteen rifles in good condition. Fourteen Martinis tendered by them were rejected, as they were weapons made from pieces of rifles broken up in our arsenals. These are known as Pass rifles, as the gunsmiths in the Kohat Pass make them up. The Ali Khel also paid up nearly Rs. 1,400 of their fine, of which about Rs. 1,300 were Kabuli rupees. They promised to complete the amount of their fine and the number of rifles required on the 23rd. The Samil clans and the Daulatzai were expected to send in their fines and rifles on the 24th. The Mamuzai also promised to comply with the terms imposed within the period of grace allowed. The Malikdin, Kambar and Adam Khel Afridis also seem disposed to submit. The Zakka and Kuki Khels are still hostile. Their losses on the 16th are reported to have been 293 killed and wounded.—*Pioneer.*

The following are extracts from a private letter written to the *Pioneer* by one who was in the thick of the fray at Saran Sar: "Tirah, Maidan, 10th November 1897: . . . Yesterday we had a fearful day, had to attack a pass, and got there without any loss, but in retiring to camp the enemy seemed to rise up from the ground and gave G Company of the Northamptons, which was the rear company, an awful pasting. As luck would have it, there were C, D, F and K Companies close by, and they at once went to the assistance of their comrades. It was here that Lieutenant Waddell and Sergeant Goffay were killed, Sergeant Litchfield was shot through the knee and will lose his leg; Sergeant Underdown slightly wounded, Colour-Sergeant Hull shot through the ankle; he must lose his foot. Lieutenant Trent wounded in the thigh. It was too awful. The bullets rained about me like hailstones, and in retiring I had to keep covering the unfortunate wounded men so as to get them alive, and if possible safely into camp. It was terrible to see their sufferings: they were bad enough when we could carry them comfortably, but when they had to be carried anyhow you can imagine what they went through. Sad to tell Lieutenant MacIntyre, Sergeant Luck and fourteen men are missing. The battalion went out to look for them this morning, and I will not close this till to-morrow to wait for the battalion's return. . . . . Sad news. The whole of the party missing are killed. Total killed 20; wounded 28. They have brought in the bodies, which are to be buried to-night. ——— is fearfully cut up. I never saw any one so terribly affected as he was at the loss his regiment has sustained. . . . The only consolation their relations have is that they died protecting two of our wounded men. No one can say enough in praise of the men of the Northamptons who were in the engagement. They were literally fired at from every side at once, but they were as cool and deliberate as if they were on an ordinary field day. General Westmacott in command of our brigade is full of praise of the Northamptons, and says 'I never could have believed a regiment could have under such circumstances behaved with such pluck and coolness.'"

THE NOWSHERA-DARGAI LINE.

A NEW STRATEGIC RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 25.

The survey of the proposed railway line from Nowshera to Dargai has been completed, at least as far as the field work is concerned, and the alignment has been worked. The length of line is 41 miles, that is 15 miles from Nowshera to Mardan, and 25 miles from Mardan to Dargai. The gradients are very easy the whole way. Indeed there are no gradients to speak about until within 15 miles from Dargai, where the land begins to rise, and this rise is only from 20 to 25 feet per mile. The waterways are few and unimportant, and there is only one big bridge required in the whole length, and that is crossing the Kabul river, about a mile from Nowshera. The bridge would have to be 1,000 feet wide. The river is 15 feet deep at the site where the bridge would have to be constructed, and the banks are rather steep. About 6¼ miles from Nowshera there is a 20 feet arched culvert at Jalala, which is situated on the left bank of the river Khar. There is a road suspension bridge for foot passengers, 240 feet wide. The country hereabouts is much cut up with ravines. The banks of the river Khar, where the suspension bridge is, are 50 feet high. The only other waterway of any importance is two miles from Dargai and that is 50 feet wide. From Mardan past Gujar at third mile, and Balala at the sixth mile, the line skirts a range of small hills called the Takht-i-Behai. The only large towns through which, or near which the railway would pass are Hoti and Mardan, which have a population of six or seven thousand. The villages through or near which the line would pass are Koturpan, Rashuki Rtoria, Deyrab, Koonagh, Hoti, Mardan, Bagdadab, Goojar, Maklebbaba, Ziarat, Jalala, Shergarh, Shingra, Dobandi, Shahkote, Sangair, Mirdeh, and Dargai.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 26.

A slight change has been made in the Commander-in-Chief's tour, Dhanari being substituted for Shikohabad as the station for halt. The dates remain unaltered.

CONCESSION TO N. C. O.'S ON FURLOUGH

It is notified that a concession of six monthly return tickets at single fares to British N. C. O.'s, Privates, and their families, proceeding on furlough to the hills, have been extended to all Indian Railways, except the East Indian.

FAILURE OF THE NORTH-EAST MONSOON IN MADRAS.

Three inches of rain fell in some of the Madras districts yesterday, but it is now too late to hope for very much from the North-East Monsoon, which appears to have almost completely failed.

The barometric depression, which has advanced during the past few days from the west, its approach being heralded as usual by a wave of warm air in the Himalayan stations, does not appear to have produced rain in Persia, and although it has brought some clouds in its train, it is now hoped that it will pass without giving snow in Tirah.

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant Grant, R. E., is posted to Bombay Command, on return from leave.

Lieutenants Rundle, H. Hearn, Dick, and Westropp are posted to the Bombay Sappers and Miners, to complete the War Establishment in Nos 3 and 4 Companies.

Military Assistant Surgeons Chamarett and Beale, Bombay Command, have passed for promotion.

THE OUTBREAK IN JULLUNDER DISTRICT.

ANOTHER VILLAGE ATTACKED.

LAHORE, Nov. 26.

Plague is once more strongly in evidence in Jullunder district, eleven cases having been discovered in a third village, named Khan Khana. In the two other villages plague continues, but the stringent sanitary measures that are adopted there have succeeded in keeping it in check.

PATHAN DESERTERS.

Two men of the 40th Pathans deserted from the Regiment at Pindi on Monday night, taking their arms and accoutrement with them.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, Captain W. A. Wheler, will sail, to-day, for London and Brindisi, with the English mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Addie, Mrs and infant
Baines, Mr
Baines, Miss
Blair, Miss
Betts, Mr and Miss
Bruno, Capt E
Baker, Mrs
Bush, Revd and Mrs
Clarke, Mr and Mrs C
Cesaroni, Mrs, 2 children and infant
Collins, Mr E W
Carruthers, Mrs A F
Downie, Revd and Mrs
Dalton, Dr
Earle, Miss
Eales, Mr C L M
Elliott, Capt
Farrer, Mr
Grant, Mr P M
Hildebrand, Mr A H
Heaton, Mr J J
Hutchison, Mr Dufton
Keeling, Mr, Mrs and child
Kell, Mrs Harvey and 2 children
Leslie, Mr
Lyle, Mr H W
Landor, Mr A H Savage
Macphail, Revd J M
Michell, Mr
Mitchell, Mr T
Mitchell, Capt Or
Meyer, Mr J
North, Mrs
Parry, Revd and Mrs A A, child and infant
Rugent, Mrs and child
Stacpoole, Mr
Sykes, Mr and Mrs R
Stokes, Hon'ble G
Stokey, Miss
Wells, Miss
Williams, Capt

The following passengers have been engaged:—

Per s. s. Carthage to Aden, 4th December.
For London—Capt and Mrs E L Kaye, Mrs and Miss Barnes, Mr Hildebrand, Hon R Grosvenor, and Mrs Y Chipp Hornby.
Per s. s. India, to London, 11th December.
For London—Mrs G A Taylor, Mr P Preece, Mr Fellowe, and Mr P W Barker.

MADRAS GOLF STORIES.

THE following is the latest addition to the *Madras Mail's* collection of Golf stories. "Ananias Bubblejock" writes:—

"The remarkable golfing incident reported by a Bangalore correspondent reminds me of a similar experience which I have hitherto refrained from relating, partly from modesty, and partly because people sometimes appear to be rather sceptical about the absolute truth of some of my adventures. Fortunately my friend Colonel Bowlong was playing with me on that occasion at Guindy, and can corroborate every detail of this singular event. Towards dusk I sent a ball with a terrific drive from the 6th tee, and we lost sight of it during its flight, but promptly mounted our bikes and rode towards the eleventh hole, where I calculated that it would fall. I may here mention that the exact distance as recorded by both our cyclometers was 7 furlongs, 439 yards, two feet, eleven and three-quarter inches. While we were searching, the caddy drew our attention to a hen-turkey cackling in a strange fashion and waddling off the 'brown' towards its roost in Guindy Park. On looking casually into the hole, which was 3½ in. diameter, I found a new laid egg, which I took home as a consolation for the loss of my spheroid, and on cracking it at *chota hazri* the next morning my egg-spoon met with a hard substance, which, on careful inspection, turned out to be my golf-ball on which I had written my full name."

With regard to our own contribution *re* the Bishop's famous drive, a correspondent asks what was his lordship's observation when he had to lift his ball out of the ninth hole and pay a penalty. To which we may reply that his Lordship was heard (by one of our own staff) to exclaim—"Dear me, how very extraordinary!" That is all.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the rooms of the Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, on Wednesday, the 24th instant, when Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan, President, presided. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The election of the following new members was announced:—Mr. Ballalcherie Rama Krishnarao, Manager, Mysore Dewan's office, Bangalore, and Mr. Mir Aun Ali, barrister-at-law, High Court, Bombay. The following present was announced and thanks voted to the donors:—From Berlin—Verhandlungen der Gesellschaft Fur Erdkunde zu Berlin, Band XXIV—1897—No. 7.

The hon. secretary then read "Ethnographical notes on the Bari or Panwale caste in Khandesh district," the full text of which will be published in the next journal of the society.

After a dicussion on the subject of the above paper, a vote of thanks to the author of the paper and the usual compliment to the chairman concluded the business of the meeting.

TABLE TALK.

(BY WALTER BESANT.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.

THE sudden death of Henry George was a great shock to everybody in this country—to those who disliked him, to those who believed in him, and to those who loved him. He was a man who had the gift of making himself beloved by all readers who are able to let themselves be magnetized by a writer. He had also the gift of making himself read by millions. One does not know how to account for these gifts; they are a part of genius. There never was any man who was read so widely, who made so many friends, and, in this country, so few disciples. To begin with, he believed in his own mission, in his own creed. That was a great thing. Then he set forth his teaching in a most attractive and charming manner. I believe he wanted to take away everybodys land as a first step. Yet he was not a Socialist. The book he wrote was one of those which precede Revolution, but do not preach Revolution. Thus, before the French Revolution became possible, there were showers of books, pamphlets, and plays about the Social order. Much the same phenomenon will be remarked in future about our own age. And Henry George will be remembered as one of the advocates of a new order which was impossible. I once met him. He was a pleasant, bright man; he struck one as having a sunny nature; he was an American who did not hate this country; he was a friend of the Irish who did not, in consequence, hate the English. That he should die just when there seemed a chance of applying to the huge realm ruled by the Mayor of New York some of his own principles, including honesty, truth, and righteousness, is a disaster which is deplored here as much as in the States. Happily, the influence of such men in the direction of honesty and justice does not die, but lives and spreads.

Come with me to the ancient city of Bath in the year 1,720, when it was already a place of resort for the waters. A visitor of distinction—everybody was a visitor of distinction—was received on arriving at his lodging with a peal of bells from the Abbey. This delicate attention was followed by the music of the city waits. The lodgings themselves were not much to boast of. The floors were washed with small beer and soot, which hid the dirt. The wainscot on the walls was unpainted. The furniture consisted of nothing but a few wooden chairs, a fender and tongs, and a small looking glass. It is presumed that there was also a bed. The first thing was to call upon the Director of Ceremonies—the King of Bath. This autocrat informed the new arrival who was in the place and what were the rules. Swords were not allowed, nor, in the evening, boots. In the morning ladies might go about with aprons on if they liked; not in the evening. The Pump Room was under charge of an officer, and the rules had to be obeyed. In the afternoon the town band played. In the morning there were public breakfasts, sauntering under trees, morning service in the Abbey. In the evening there was the assembly, with its dancing rooms and its gambling rooms. At six o'clock the Director of the Ceremonies appeared; by this time the company were assembled waiting for him; on the benches at the back sat a row of maids waiting for their mistresses. The Director surveyed the company solemnly; if a lady wore an apron, he took it off with his own hands and threw it among the maids; if a gentleman was in boots he requested him to withdraw. Satisfied that the rules were obeyed, he then selected a lady and gentleman—they were those of the highest rank—and led them out to the dance. It was, of course, a minuet. When that was done the Director handed the lady back to her seat and led out another. Each gentleman danced a minuet with two ladies. At eight o'clock the country dances began. But here great difficulties presented themselves. The nobility would not speak with or recognise the plain country gentry. The ladies who possessed a pedigree would not take the hands of those ladies who had none. The Director had to watch and to smooth over these asperities. If he saw one lady refusing her hand to another, or merely touching the back of the hand instead of taking it, he ordered her out of the dance. He was a despot of the first water. If a couple, after dancing down the set, went out, he told them that if they did not take their place again they should not dance any more at Bath. At nine o'clock there was a pause for tea; at eleven the Director held up his hand; the music stopped; the maids hurried up to their mistresses; the gentlemen handed the ladies into the chairs; and the day was over.

I have received a letter from the secretary of the Girls' Public Day School Company stating that the reduction in their interest resolved upon by the shareholders in the spring was not due to Miss Frances Low's article in the "Nineteenth Century," but had been resolved upon before the appearance of that article. I am very sorry to receive this statement; I had thought it highly creditable to the shareholders that on the exposure of facts, previously unknown to them, they had voluntarily deprived themselves of 1 per cent. interest upon capital in order that the unfortunate ladies who had been receiving less than the wages of a cook might be treated with more humanity. The secretary does not inform me, however, though one would very much like to know, what the council have done with the money so gained: whether they have used it in removing the reproach of these miserable salaries; how many poor gentlewomen are still made to work for salaries under eighty pounds a year; whether Miss Kingsley's unhappy "seven" have been promoted from seventy pounds a year, and, if so, to how much more; and whether any new appointments have been made on a similar princely scale? I am also very sorry to learn from the same authority that Miss Kingsley's "average salary," which reached the noble amount of £110, was correct; at least, the secretary leads me to infer that it was correct by telling me how it was arrived at—viz., in the usual way by which an average is worked out. He tells me, further, that the salaries of the head mistress were not included. He invites me to correct previous statements. You see that I have hastened to do so, but the position of the Day Schools Company does not seem improved by any correction.

I have drawn up a list of questions. I invite the secretary to answer them. If he will not, I invite anyone who knows to be so very good as to send me answers to the following questions. I promise that the strictest confidence shall be observed; only I must have the name of my correspondent, and his, or her, means of knowledge. Of course there is nothing wrong, no breach of confidence, in furnishing, or in publishing, the information sought for. The company is a public company; the council ought not to have any objection to answer any questions as regards its management. To begin with, it is the kind of knowledge wanted for our new Bureau of Work. Here are the questions: (1) Name and place of the public day school concerned. (2) The number of pupils. (3) Number of teachers, exclusive of head mistress. (4) Number of pupils in a class. (5) Hours of teaching in school. (6) Hours of preparation and other work out of school. (7) Whether dinner or tea is provided for the teachers. (8) Whether the teachers live together or in lodgings separately. (9) The salary paid to each teacher, with her years of service. (10) The number of whole or half holidays and the length of the holidays. (11) The necessary average cost of food and lodging. (12) Whether teachers are turned adrift when they are no longer young. (13) If there is any pension fund. (14) If there is any possibility of saving any money. (15) If there is any possibility of making extra money by writing, teaching, or any other way. I repeat that there is no breach of confidence in revealing the affairs of a public company. If anyone will sell me a share in the company at the present price I will buy it, and as a shareholder I will then demand all the information that I want. On April 10 we considered the meaning of £70 a year when one has to live upon it. I showed that it might be administered as follows: Rent of one room, 6s. a week; dinner, 6d. a day, or 3s. 6d. per week (Poor girl! What a dinner!!); breakfast, tea, and supper, 4s. 8d. a week, or 8d. a day; washing, 1s. 4d. a week; firing and light, 2s. a week; postage stamps and stationery, 6d. a week; clothes, which cannot possibly be had for less than 11 guineas a year, or 4s. 6d. a week; leaving 4s. 2d. a week, or £10, 16s. 8d. a year, for everything—the small expenses of the day, the omnibus, the railway fare, a newspaper, any little luxury such as fruit, a concert, a book, and, above all, for the expenses of the holiday, because to a teacher, more than any other kind of worker, a change is necessary in the holidays.

Compare this case with that of a cook. She gets £30 a year wages, we will say; the board wages when the family are out of town are 10s. 6d.; she gets her lodging, her light and fire, her washing, everything except her clothes, so that she has lodging at 6s. a week; board at 10s. 6d. a week; washing at 1s. 6d. a week; firing and light at 2s. a week; making in all 20s. a week; her clothes are not expected to be like those of a young lady; in addition she gets £30 a year, or 12s. a week. She is therefore better off than some of the teachers on this company by about £10 a year.

Let us be fair. There is another side of the picture. I received two letters yesterday—one of these inclosed another advertisement asking for a resident nursery governess. She is wanted to teach English and music to three children; to become a "really useful help;" and to carry out the baby and a child of two when not teaching. Salary £10! The other letter was from a governess. She tells me that she had come to the end of her slender resources; that she had starvation staring her in the face; when she fell in with such an advertisement as the above. She took it; her employers can only give her £5 a year, but they are most kind and considerate, and she is happy and grateful. If they have got a good governess cheap, she has got a good home. I congratulate both employers and governess; I am quite sure that when the former can afford it, they will give their governess more. And I wish we had our quiver full of such.

If we are not tired of the hazel wand business, here is a story which comes to me from California:

About seven years ago we built a house on the Santa Cruz mountains. At the time it was just about completed a man came (a stranger) and requested the loan of a few tools for a day or two; he looked around the place a little, and then asked if we were going to put up a tank for the water; I told him not if we could help it, that we would much prefer a well if we were sure of being able to get water near the house. I said we objected to a tank on account of its being so likely to leak after a shock of earthquake. He then, to my great surprise, asked me if if we had any hazel bushes on the place. I replied that there was quite a number, so he went and cut a branch, and then walked all around the outbuildings until he came near the back porch and after a few minutes tapping the ground, said to me, "There near that pantry window you can have a well and all the water you want." The well was made where he said, and from that time to the present day there has always been a fine flow of water, never lacking even in the hottest day in summer. It was because I did not smile or even ridicule the idea that pleased him, I think, as when he brought the tools back he said to me "There is neither wisdom nor witchcraft nor anything uncanny about that, the only secret is that a person must have a certain amount of electricity to do it—that is all that is needed." He told me he used to get 6 and 7 dollars a day prospecting for water in the gold mines, in the early days of the California gold fever. SANTA CRUZ.

A case of great interest to authors of all sorts is reported from Paris. A dramatist whose latest work has been "slated" claims a legal right of "reply;" in other words, he demands, as his right, space in the paper which attacked him—space to answer the attack. How much space? As much as he pleases, perhaps the whole paper, or, at least, a space equal to that of the attack. What a delightful right! Once introduced into this country, the art and mystery of criticism would be revolutionised. The whole object of the Editor would be to cut down the reviewer to the narrowest limits, in view of the reply from the author. Thus: "The Bounder of Westbourne Grove," the new novel of Mr. Conan Barrie Hope. Price 6s. Goodchild, Innocent, Martyr, and Co., London. "Don't like it." What an excellent review! How short, pithy, and straight to the point! But the author has the right to a reply of the same length. He sends it: "The Bounder of Westbourne Grove." The new novel of Mr. Conan Barrie Hope. Price 6s. Goodchild, Innocent, Martyr, and Co., London. "You're a Fool." Could anything be more likely to promote the highest interests of literature than criticism so conducted with such rights reserved for the author? Or let us consider the "Quarterly Review." It would consist—say—of five articles and five "replies." Would the reply have to be paid for, on the same scale as the article? I suppose so. In that case every author would pray for a good round "slating" in as many daily, weekly, monthly, and quarterly papers as possible. One can understand a publisher explaining to his author that the reader to the firm had reported so unfavourably of the work, that the firm were disposed to take it up on condition of sharing in the replies. It would calculate that out of 500 papers at least 300 would devote a column or so to abusing the book; at only a guinea a column, that would make 300 guineas, to which the author would have the right to reply on equal terms. What a magnificent prospect for literature when only the very bad books would have a chance of publication!

"FROCKS AND FASHIONS."

(FROM A LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.

No fashion appears to undergo more change than the fashion of dancing, and a few remarks on the subject by a well known expert and teacher may interest those in India, where balls and dances are so much more numerous at all seasons of the year than they are in England. "The waltz," he said, "will still be the most fashionable dance this year, for the reason that everyone can waltz more or less gracefully. Fast waltzing is appreciated by bad dancers because their movements are likely to pass unnoticed, but good dancers invariably prefer slow waltzing. Reversing is forbidden because few people know how to do so without annoying couples following them, but it is almost impossible for anyone to notice good dancers reverse. Holding partners is evidently a matter little understood, judging from the ridiculous and unseemly attitudes assumed in ball-rooms. The most graceful way of holding a lady in a circular dance, is for a man to place the wrist of his right arm, which should be a trifle curved, against the left side of his partner's waist. It is bad form for a man to encircle a partner's waist with his arm, or for him to hold her hand pointing downwards towards the floor, or upwards higher than the shoulder." This last piece of advice might well be followed by many of my acquaintance in India. It is most unpleasant for a lady to have her arm held too high, and not by any means becoming.

Talking of dancing, and dances, the time for these functions is approaching, or I might say has approached, and people are beginning to discuss invitations, and ways and means of fitting themselves out with frocks. One would think, judging by the lovely silks, chiffons, gauzes, and every sort and kind of fabric displayed in the shop windows that there was not much difficulty in getting the very thing that each and all required. But still dress is always troublesome; if one gets materials, it is not easy to get them made up, and I have once or twice found myself longing for the long-suffering Indian Derzie. A dress worn by Miss Julia Neilson in the new play at St. James' Theatre would give a charming idea for a smart ball gown. The skirt, which hung to perfection in graceful folds, was composed of lovely white brocade, whilst the bodice was entirely of white tulle embroidered in green jewels and colored leaves; the sleeves were made of points of lace fastened with green jewels, and green velvet ribbons were worn round the waist. I couldn't help thinking that the same dress made simply of brocade and tulle would have been very effective and pretty, and very easy to build up with the help of a clever derzie.

A pretty dress worn by Miss Fay Davis in the same play was made of simple figured muslin tabbed round the hem with ruches of white chiffon, the bodice being of plain muslin in tucks; a white belt and tabbed collar completing this little costume. Another dainty dress was worn by Miss Neilson composed of blue grey material embroidered with silver sequins; the white satin collar was turned back at the throat in a picturesque manner with points of lace, and just at one side of the bodice was a soft frill of chiffon. This was built by Redfern, as was also a pelisse which excited my admiration, but was so elaborate that it passes my powers of description. Anglo-Indian ladies will, I know, regret to learn that colored blouses for evening wear are no longer fashionable unless they correspond to some extent with the skirt. But silk skirts with chiffon blouses of a different color with sleeves or trimmings of the silk are still worn and look very smart. Sleeves are very short for ball dresses, and chiefly composed of tiny frills or ruches; whilst long transparent sleeves for theatre or dinner parties are much worn. Sunray pleated skirts are very smart looking and pretty, and would make charming afternoon or calling dresses in white alpaca or nuns veiling worn with a muslin blouse. I saw a lovely one of soft black silk, the other day, and was surprised to find it was only 3½ guineas. Dickens and Jones are showing some exceedingly pretty tulle skirts embroidered in sequins. One of black net with tiny ruches of chiffon and rows of silver sequins was most effective. The skirts are not made up, but simply require a band, and could be worn over an old silk or satin slip, either black or colored. These skirts are made in white and all colors, from 3½ guineas with material of sequined net for the bodice.

It is wonderful to see the amount of pretty beaded and sequined tulles and nets and embroideries, and the little glittering zouaves of transparent material, yolas of jets and beaded lace, all so extraordinarily inexpensive, and pretty, for furbushing up an old dress. High collars are very much worn both on morning and evening gowns, and these can also be purchased all ready-made and beaded, and easily sewed on to any bodice. Chiffon fichus are more than ever fashionable, and Liberty's always fascinating windows were the other day full of blouses draped with accordion pleated gauze and chiffon fichus. The accordion pleating can be got at any shop for 1-6 a yard, so these dainty little accessories could very easily be manufactured at home, and save half the expense of buying them at large and fashionable shops.

Before closing my letter for the mail I must mention the charming costumes for children which I saw at Swears and Wells. Smocks, frocks, coats, and tiny kilts of every sort and description. They are expensive certainly, but it would well pay any Anglo-Indian mother to buy one as a pattern for the derzie to copy.

There were also some tiny silk sunshades which would make a charming present for a little girl from 5 to 10 years old. These were exquisitely rolled up and enclosed in silk cases. The handles were for the most part composed of quaintly carved heads bearing fanciful resemblances either to ducks, dogs, or owls.

Ribbons and beltings seem cheaper than ever this season; lovely jewelled belts of every description can be bought from 5s. to any price. Gold belting and white, and black elastic belting, all widths can be bought by the yard and used with any sort of buckles. Leather and kid belts, white, red, tan and suede, are very much worn, and can be got at all prices from 1-6 upwards. All belts appear to be worn much narrower this year, and the very wide ones have quite gone out of fashion. Some of the windows in Oxford-st. are showing a marvellous assortment of ribbons. Tartan is the thing at the present moment for ties bows, fronts, shirts, and even dresses, whilst nearly all the cloaks and golf capes show a gaudy tartan hood and lining.

THE STATE PROSECUTIONS.

THE SATARA SEDITION CASE.

UNANIMOUS VERDICT OF GUILTY.

IMPRISONMENT FOR NINE MONTHS.

IT was a great relief to all in Court, yesterday, when the Translator announced, upon the Chief Justice taking his seat, that the prisoner Lele had committed the remainder of his speech to writing, as it was felt that a great deal of time would be saved by the omission of the slow process of translation of the accused's utterances by the Court Interpreter. The document had only covered a page or two, when further extracts were read, from speeches, newspaper articles, and books, upholding Congress views, or supposed to do so. The favourite source for the extracts was the magazine, *India*, which the accused has evidently filed for many years past. When this process was exhausted, the accused went on to quote the judgment of Mr. Justice Strachey in the Tilak case, to show that the articles in respect to which he was charged did not come within the meaning of the law as therein laid down, and that the tests of intention applied by the Judge were absent in his case. For instance, as to the class of readers and the time and circumstances of the writing, his readers were educated men, and at that time, owing to the plague, the journal was not circulated at Poona. The smallness of his influence was shown by the fact that none of his readers had subscribed for his defence. He asked the Jury to remove from their minds any prejudices against Brahmins they might have, especially as it had been shown that the Poona murders were not committed by direction of a confederacy of Brahmins. The Bombay dailies were the real sedition mongers, as they said things which aroused the native papers and led them to write as they did. He then went on to dispute the ruling of the Chief Justice as to his right to have a majority of Native jurors having been waived by the transfer of the case to the High Court, and asked his lordship to reserve the point for the consideration of the Full Bench. He again complained that he had not been warned, as other editors had been, before proceedings were taken. He concluded his address by reciting a Sanskrit verse upon the courage of men who speak their convictions.

Sir Charles Farran, in summing up the case, told the Jury that under the law the Government were not bound to give the accused a warning. When the warning was given to the *Friend of India* in 1851 the Press was subject to the directions of a Press Commissioner, and unrestricted liberty of expression was not given to it as at present. The law had since then been amended, and under it the prisoner had no right to say that he was entitled to a warning of any kind. Coming to the charge preferred against the accused, his lordship said he could not do better than read to the jury the definition of disaffection which he had given in his judgment in the *Pratoda* case. (His lordship here read the definition from his judgment published in the *Bombay Gazette.*) His lordship next read Section 124 of the Penal Code, and the explanation, which had been added to it, and which gave the subject the widest liberty of expression. But in commenting on Government, the writer was not at liberty to bring into the discussion expressions which were calculated to bring the Government into hatred, ill-feeling, etc. His lordship next turned to the article in the prisoner's paper of the 13th May, and read and commented upon extracts from it. It was for the Jury to say whether the article was likely to excite feelings of disaffection to the Government, or was a subject of fair comment. The second article was of a different nature, and the prisoner said it did not go further than re-echo the sentiments of public writers. But it was for the Jury to look to the object with which the article was written. It said that the British Government passed good laws, but that their method of applying them lowered more and more the status and rights of the subject. His lordship cited the opinion of Justice Fitzgerald on the responsibilities of public writers. The Advocate-General contended that the tendency of the article was directly incentive to disorder. The Jury must look to the whole article, not particular passages by themselves, and come to a conclusion as to the intention of the writer, or the object with which he wrote the article. There was one observation his lordship would make. There were on the Jury gentlemen of European descent and also native descent, and he hoped they would all try to come to a unanimous verdict. The European gentlemen would bear in mind that the accused had a right to express his opinions on public topics as the editor of any other newspaper; and if his object was merely to express disapprobation of Government measures, and not to excite disaffection, they would acquit him. The native gentlemen should also bear in mind that, although a Brahmin, the prisoner was subject to the same laws as any other subject of Her Majesty; and that, if they believed that his object was to excite disaffection to the Government, they were bound, as loyal subjects of Her Majesty, to find him guilty.

The Jury were only absent from Court ten minutes, and they returned a unanimous verdict of guilty with a recommendation to mercy on account o' the prisoner's physical infirmity. The accused prayed for mercy, and the Chief Justice taking into consideration the apology tendered, the inoperativeness of the Section for many years, and the recommendation of the Jury, sentenced him to simple imprisonment for nine months. The prisoner wept freely when he heard the sentence pronounced.

The case against Messrs. Kelkar and Purandikar, the editor and the proprietor of the *Poona Vaibhav* newspaper, was then called on for hearing. As soon as the accused had entered the dock the Advocate-General intimated that, as they had sent in an humble apology to Government, which he read, the case would be withdrawn, but he requested the Chief Justice not to enter a verdict of acquittal so that if articles of this character again appeared in the paper the prosecution could be revived. The accused were then discharged, and the State prosecutions for sedition came to a close.

Yesterday, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, Sir Charles Farran, Chief Justice, and the same Special Jury concluded the trial of Kassinath Wamon Lele, editor of the *Moda Vritta* newspaper, who was charged with having, in the issue of his paper of the 13th May last, attempted to excite disaffection to the Government established by law in British India. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, with Mr. M. R. Jardine, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. There was no appearance for the defence. The undermentioned gentlemen sat on the

SPECIAL JURY:

Mr. Silas M. Moses, foreman.
W. C. Keith.
W. M. Macaulay.
Purshotum Oodhowjee.
C. E. Ross.
D. K. Lave.
T. L. Roberts.
Shamrao P. Mankar.
Sydney Cope.

PRISONER'S STATEMENT CONTINUED.

The Chief Justice told the accused to continue his statement to the jury.

Prisoner: I have written out the rest of my statement.

Prisoner then handed the statement to the interpreter, who read it to the court. It set forth that accused was aware that the reading of the various extracts was wearisome to his Lordship and the jury, but this was an integral part of his defence and he hoped the reading of a few more, which were very necessary, would not be detrimental to his defence. These extracts were written in a far more severe and critical spirit than his articles. Extracts were then read from the writings of Mr. Dadabhoy Nowroji, Mr. John Morley, Mr. Parnell, Mr. William Clark, and Mr. J. Seymour Keay, on Indian matters. Adverting to the remarks on the Plague the accused said he had done nothing more than had been done by members of Parliament, and in support of this an extract from a letter by Mr. Caine, on the subject of the Poona Plague Operations, was read. There were extracts from the writings of English publicists. He could quote extracts from Indian writers also, but he did not wish to weary the jury. His articles were not seditious, as he copied the writing of eminent English writers. It was necessary to show sedition as well as intention. He referred to Mr. Justice Strachey's judgment and said that both tests as to intention as laid down by that learned judge had, when applied to his case, failed. He was not a political agitator and it could be proved that his paper went up in circulation when he commenced printing supplements which consisted of translations from Sanskrit and religious works. He was undefended and for him no public defence fund had been opened; even his subscribers had not out of fear paid their subscriptions. The Rand murderer had confessed his crime and he had stated that he contemplated the deed long before his (accused's) articles appeared. He humbly requested his Lordship and the gentlemen of the jury in the name of justice that they would remove from their minds any prejudice against the Brahmins since the recent confessions of Chapekar had clearly shown that the Brahmins as a community had nothing to do with the murder. The editorial note in the *Moda Vritta* of the 4th November tendered by the prosecution to show *animus* was the result of a false accusation brought by the Bombay dailies against their greatest hero. It would not be out of place to state that

THE BOMBAY DAILIES

were the real sedition mongers since they were the men who had been the cause of the publications in the native press. Their *modus operandi* was to bring out something which shocked the native community, and the native papers were forced to reply. The influential editors of dailies belonged to the ruling caste and were safe in indulging in talking ill of the Hindu community. He was sorry to see that the law provided punishment for persons who attempted to excite disaffection against the Government in the minds of the people, but it made no provision for those who created in the minds of the rulers disaffection to the ruled. The latter sort of disaffection was the generator of the former, and therefore the worst and one which ought to be first suppressed. After stating the grounds of his right of being tried by a majority of his own countrymen, the prisoner said no eminent Englishman expressing such views, as he had expressed, had been prosecuted up to now either by the Indian or the British Government. In conclusion, he said, that his defence might, perhaps, be found wanting and assailable, but he earnestly requested his Lordship and the gentlemen of the jury that they [illegible] do him justice and not record a finding against [illegible]. If he had begged from door to door he might have obtained the means wherewith to engage [illegible] but he had not done so, placing an implicit [illegible] in the common belief that justice was [illegible] done in the High Court, no matter whether the accused had or had not been properly defended by a counsel. During the Jubilee celebration cutthroats and criminals of the worst type had been liberated, and he was surprised to see why Government was so reluctant to accept the unqualified apology he had tendered. Prisoner said he was entitled to a jury, the majority of whom were natives, but the right had not been conceded to him; and he asked the Chief Justice to reserve that point for a Full Bench. He implored the judge and jury to give his case the best attention they could, and repeated his request for the acceptance of his unqualified apology.

THE SUMMING UP.

The Chief Justice said: Gentlemen of the jury, it now becomes my duty to offer to you a few observations in this case before you retire to consider your verdict. Before calling your attention to the wording of the section upon which the accused is charged there are two matters upon which I ought to touch. The accused comp'ains that before this prosecution he did not receive warning, and says that if he had received warning he would have written in a different strain. He refers to the warning that in 1857 was given to the *Friend of India*. But at that time there was not a free press in India; every press had to be licensed, and that license was held more or less at the will of Government. Since that time the censorship of the press has been removed, and the press in India is as free as the press in Great Britain at this moment. But both in England and India it is subject to the law; that is to say it must not publish matter which is seditious, or otherwise tends to the injury and disgrace of Government. Of course, gentlemen, there may be doubts whether it was wise to give such a power to the press in India, but upon that I can say nothing; that is not my province, nor it is your province. Whatever may be the advantage of such a press in the Presidency towns, where articles can be met by other articles, and where opinion may be met by opinion, it may be doubted whether it is desirable that each village and town throughout this mighty land, that small towns and villages should each have its organ, uncontrolled practically by public opinion, and uncontrolled by an answering press, and the editor of which may publish practically what he pleases. Government may give warning no doubt, but they have no longer any power to control what appears in such a paper. They may tell the editor that his articles trench upon the verge of sedition, but they cannot control him in writing those articles. Government could no doubt have given a warning in this case, but it would only have been a friendly one, and the man might have gone on publishing such articles whether warned or not. However that may be, the fact that no warning was given does not in any way justify the accused in having committed the offence alleged against him. At the same time this might lead the jury in their verdict to recommend him to mercy in the event of a conviction; because the absence of warning might be looked upon as affording temptation to the accused to say what he liked. But still it is not a defence to a charge of this kind to say no warning was given.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE JURY.

The second matter to which I wish to refer before coming to the section, is this: I would point out that in this case you and you alone are the judges of whether the articles are seditious or not—I use the comprehensive word seditious to comprise the offence contemplated under Section 124 A. In former times it was otherwise, it was the Judge who had to decide whether an article of this kind was seditious or not, and the duty of the jury was merely to say whether the prisoner published the article. But that law was altered in England more than 100 years ago, and since then the law has been that the jury are the judges as to whether the alleged libel is a libel or not. The Judge points out what the law is, and then leaves the jury to determine whether the particular article before them contravenes that law or not. That is a matter that I wish to bring prominently before you before entering upon an exposition of the facts of this particular case. Of course it is the duty of the Judge, as far as he can, to try to assist the jury, but still the decision whether those articles are seditious or not, is a question for you alone. The responsibility is yours and yours alone.

The Chief Justice then read the section under which the prisoner was charged, and added: You will see the punishment is extremely varied ranging from simple fine to lifelong imprisonment. Therefore it is evident that the section contemplates offences of very different characters. A newspaper writing and urging rebellion in dangerous times would probably be punishable to the highest extent under the section. A newspaper editor in quiet times publishing a mild article might possibly bring himself within the meaning of this section and be found guilty, but a paltry fine might cover the offence. Therefore, the section is intended to embrace every class and every kind of sedition.

WHAT IS GOVERNMENT?

Now what is the offence. The offence is attempting to excite disaffection to Government, and there has been a good deal of dissertation lately, which you may possibly have read, as to what the meaning of the word disaffection is. I do not know I can find a better explanation than that I gave in the *Pratoda* case appeal. (His Lordship here read the definition given by him in the High Court on Tuesday from a copy of the *Bombay Gazette* of the following day.) It will be seen from this, continued his Lordship, that every class of writing that has a direct tendency to cause discontent with the existing order of things, and to produce a desire to subvert the Government as it now exists in British India and to replace it with a Government of another kind is undoubtedly disaffection. Now what is the Government of British India? The Government of British India rests first of all on the fact [illegible] subjects owe allegiance to her Majesty the [illegible] Under and by the advice of her Parliament [illegible] entrusted the immediate direction of affairs [illegible] to the Viceroy, assisted by a Council, to subordinate Governors in Bombay, Madras and other [illegible] India, who are each assisted by a Council; [illegible] the making of laws there is a separate Legislative Council is made up partly of persons belonging to the executive Government, partly of persons chosen by the executive Government, and partly of representatives of the people themselves. That is the Government established by law in British India. It leaves its subjects absolute personal freedom; within the limits of the law they are at liberty to do and say what they please. They have absolute freedom of the press within the limits of the law. The Government in British India differ from that in England, in this respect that in England the people themselves are their own legislators. Here the legislatures derive their force and authority from the motion of the Imperial Parliament. That is the main difference and that undoubtedly constitutes dependance upon England. The primary source of all laws is the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, although it has delegated to inferior parliaments in India, the power to make laws.

THE FREEDOM OF COMMENT.

Having read the explanation appended to the section, his Lordship said: That explanation gives the subject the widest power of comment upon the measures of Government, takes any measures you please, and the word is used, in my opinion, in the widest sense. It is not confined, that is to say to measures of the Legislative Council, but refers to any measures or acts that Government may adopt. That would include measures for the suppression of the plague, the act of making war upon our northern frontiers, the orders prohibiting music in towns, or to take an instance affecting yourselves, the duty imposed by the law upon jurymen of sitting upon juries. Upon these and all kinds of other measures of Government the subject has the utmost power and liberty to comment. But a writer must not under pretence of commenting upon measures write in such a way as to bring the Government, as I have explained it to you, into contempt, hatred or ridicule. He must not endeavour to excite feelings of discontent against Government. He need not mince his words or use soft language; he may use strong language in commenting on the measures of Government. But he must confine himself to comment pointing out blots in the State that he wishes to remove, and using his influence to have those blots removed.

THE ARTICLES.

His Lordship then said that he would very briefly refer to the articles themselves and point out what the contention of the Crown was, and what was the contention of the prisoner. He would not express his opinion as to whether or not these articles fell within the section, for that was a question was for the jury to determine. The first article was headed "One advantage from Bubonic Fever," and the contention of the prisoner with reference to that article was that it was merely a justifiable comment on the action taken by some of the Government officials for the suppression of the plague. The jury would observe that the article commenced with saying that *zoolum* had been practised upon the people of Poona by soldiers under the orders of Government, who were endeavouring to lessen the ravages of the disorder. He might tell the jury at once that the allegation that soldiers exceeded their authority, and that they acted in the way suggested in the article, was not in itself sedition. It was, if untrue, a libel upon the soldiers. The prisoner said that the article was suggested by a petition which was forwarded to Government, with reference to their attempt to suppress the plague, to see that soldiers did not commit any excesses while carrying on operations for the suppression of the plague. The alleged excesses on the part of the soldiers was a libel against them, for which they might take measures in a court of law. For such a charge the truth of the allegations would be a defence. The accused said that the article in question was no more than a protest against such excesses, and if there was any suggestion in the article that people should resort to violence, it was only a suggestion that they should resort to justifiable violence to protect themselves from the illegal acts of the soldiers. That was briefly the defence of that article. The jury had to read the article to see if it was confined to that only, or whether, as the prosecution said, it was an attack upon Government—an attack likely to create feelings of discontent and disloyalty to Government. The first passage relied upon by the prosecution was that in which a reference was made to *zoolum* practised upon the people of Poona by all, from H. E. the Governor downwards. The Advocate-General contended that the reference to *zoolum* being practised upon the people was not confined to the soldiers only, but also to the Government itself. After reading passages from the article, his Lordship remarked that the suggestion made by the prosecution was that the Government, including Lord Sandhurst, Lord Elgin and the Queen, from the highest to the lowest were aware of the practice, considered it a pastime, and were not willing to take steps to restrain it. The article then contrasted the British rule with the Mogul rule, and said that the British rule made false promises and broke them, while the Mogul rule acted in the same way, but without using honeyed words. After reading a few more passages, the learned Chief Justice asked the jury to read the article carefully, and to see whether it was likely to produce a feeling which he had already described, and whether it fell within the legitimate liberty of comment which was given to all British subjects.

THE WRITINGS QUOTED BY PRISONER.

His Lordship next referred to the second article headed "The Trend of English Policy," the defence of the prisoner to that article being that it went no further than the many extracts which he read from great many papers, and the opinions and speeches of a great many men in and outside the Parliament, which he had read to the jury in his defence. Many of the articles that he read out were, of course not seditious, though some possibly were very near the line; but what the jury had to consider was whether the article in question did or did not bring a prisoner within the section of the Penal Code. In that article the prisoner, among other things, said that the British passed very good laws in name, but the object of each and every law was only to bring into lower and lower state of impotency the people of India. These laws were passed with the sole object of reducing the people to the extremest degree of poverty and to absolute impotency. As his Lordship had said before, it was, of course, perfectly legitimate to write upon any measure of Government—the word "measure" being given a very wide meaning—but when one came to attribute motives to Government then the matter became of a different character. The Chief Justice then read passages from the judgment of Mr. Justice Fitzgerald as regards the right and freedom of newspaper criticism, and referring to a passage in the article in question, remarked that the Advocate-General suggested that it contained a direct incentive to crime or suggestion to bring about a revolution. The prisoner, on the other hand, contended that it was only an incentive to self-defence from acts of oppression, and unlawful attacks of oppression. It was, his Lordship said, for the jury to judge what was meant by the article by reading the whole of the article and not picking out any particular passage from it. They must consider the whole tenour of the article, and see whether the tendency of it was to create disorder, dislike, and hatred—he used the strong word hatred—to Government and to bring into contempt the present *regime*. If the article produced such an effect it was seditious. If, however, the jury came to the conclusion that it was only a fair comment upon the measures or policy of Government then it would not be seditious. They should weigh the article and see if the prisoner had taken only the reasonable latitude and liberty allowed to him by law, or had transgressed it, and if they found that he had but only slightly transgressed the latitude of the law, he would be given the benefit of the doubt. If, however the jury was of opinion that the articles had really that tendency which the prosecution had suggested, they would find him guilty of the offence.

INTENTION.

The next point to be considered was the intention with which the articles were published, and as far as the question of intention was concerned the law was that a man's intention must be judged by his acts. It was for the jury in the first place to ascertain the meaning of the article and to determine if it was of a seditious nature, and if they came to the conclusion that it was likely to cause sedition then they must say that the prisoner published it with that intent. His Lordship having read a further passage from the judgment of Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, proceeded to observe that if the meaning of the article was seditious then it was published with the intent of creating sedition. His Lordship had said nothing about the publication of the article, because the prisoner had admitted that the articles were published by him, and so there was no difficulty about that question. The question of publication having thus been settled, the jury would have to consider whether the articles were calculated to excite feelings of disaffection to the Government established by law, and they would also have to consider whether they fell within the explanation, that was to say, whether they were attempts to cause a mere disapprobation of the measures of Government without exciting a feeling other than the feeling of disapprobation. Lastly the jury would have to consider with what intent these articles were published, and these were the main ingredients of the offence. There were his lordship said, several other articles put in to show the intent and animus of the prisoner but these were articles which would not assist the jury very much. The charge was only in respect of the two articles, the others being put in by the prosecution for the purpose of showing the intent, which ought to be judged from the incriminated articles. In conclusion, his Lordship said, gentlemen, with these remarks I shall leave you to consider your verdict. But one observation I wish to make before you do so and it is this. I see that there are on the jury gentlemen both of European origin and natives of India, and I hope that whatever verdict—and I do not anticipate what verdict you will give—you will be unanimous.

A WORD TO THE JURY.

You, Gentlemen of European nationality, will remember that you must not allow your judgments to be swayed one way or the other, because the prisoner belongs to a different nationality. He is at perfect liberty to write in his paper against the measures of Government just as much as the *Times*, and the fact that he is a native and a Brahmin has no bearing upon the case, and ought not to influence your judgment. You will remember that he is a subject of her Majesty, and we are all the subjects of her Majesty, and we are all subject to the same law and are entitled to have the same justice. Law is no respecter of persons. I will add a few words to the native gentlemen of the jury. If you, gentlemen, think that the articles are not seditious you will honestly and fearlessly give effect to that opinion, but if you think that the articles are seditious, and that they contravene the law, as laid down in the Penal Code and as I have explained it to you, then you will express your opinion to that effect, even though the prisoner at the bar is a member of the same race as you are. Although he is a Brahmin and learned in the vedas it would be a disgrace to gentlemen of the jury, who are bound by the oath that they have taken, not to give a truthful verdict upon the facts placed before them. You all ought to bear that in mind, and if you think that the prisoner at the bar has transgressed the law as laid down by me, in writing these articles, then you will not fear to give your honest verdict and find him guilty of the offence. If you take the article as a whole, and think that no sedition has been proved, and that no attempt was made to excite disaffection, then you will acquit the prisoner. If, there is any doubt in your mind as to the guilt of the prisoner, you may give him the benefit of that doubt.

VERDICT AND SENTENCE.

The jury, after a consultation lasting only ten minutes, returned into Court, when the foreman said the jury unanimously found the prisoner guilty on both charges, but recommended him to mercy on the ground of his physical infirmity.

The prisoner said: As the jury have found me guilty, I admit that I am guilty. But I say, in the presence of God, that I have written only the sentiments expressed by European writers in *India*, which I read yesterday. I now pray that my apology may be accepted. This is the Diamond Jubilee Year of her Majesty when several prisoners were pardoned, and I pray that I may be pardoned also. I pray for mercy.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said: Prisoner at the bar, when I read these articles first, I formed an unfavourable opinion upon them; and I feared that, if the jury found you guilty, I should have to pass a severe sentence upon you. But since I came into Court, and heard your statement giving extracts from several public writers, whose opinions you read, I think you may have been misled through ignorance into thinking that you might publish seditious matter because such matter was contained in papers you have read. Apparently no warning voice told your that your action was illegal. I take this into consideration. I also take into consideration the apology you have tendered, the sorrow you have evinced in Court; I also take into consideration the jury's recommendation to mercy, on account of your physical condition. I think the ends of justice will be satisfied if I sentence you to simple imprisonment for nine months.

The prisoner wept, hiding his head in his cloth. He was then removed.

THE POONA VAIBHAV CASE: APOLOGIES ACCEPTED.

Shanker Viswanath Kelkar and Sakharam Gopal Purandikar, the publisher and printer respectively of the *Poona Vaibhav* newspaper, who were charged with having, on the 11th April 1897, excited or attempted to excite feelings of disaffection to the Government established by law in British India, by publishing in Bombay, in the issue of the paper of the 11th April 1897, certain articles; and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 124A. of the Indian Penal Code.

The Advocate-General said that this was a case tried at the last Session when the jury disagreed, and a fresh trial was ordered, the case being traversed to the present Sessions. Since then both the accused had sent in an apology to Government expressing regret in regard to these articles. The apology of Kelkar was as follows:—

TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR-IN-COUNCIL.

May it please your Excellency,—I humbly crave leave to approach your Excellency, with the following statement as regards the articles published in the issue of the 11th April last of the *Poona Vaibhav* newspaper, of which paper I am the editor and proprietor, and which articles are regarded by your Excellency's Government with grave disapproval. I humbly beg to assure your Excellency that they were not written with any intension of creating disaffection against Government. These articles were written in consequence of the reports I received from people coming from Poona to Talegaon, where I was living, and from information derived from the Poona newspapers which I used regularly to receive and read at Talegaon. From what has since transpired I feel that grave inaccuracies have crept into those articles, and I further fully realise that the language used was violent and inflammatory and ought not to have been used; and I beg, therefore, to tender a full and unqualified apology for having allowed the same articles to appear in my newspaper and trust that your Excellency, having regard to the troublous times of that period and the excitement attendant on the events that were then happening, will feel inclined to treat me with indulgence and forbearance.

I beg to remain,
Your Excellency's most obedient servant,
SHANKER VISHWANATH KELKER.
Bombay, 15th November, 1897.

Continuing, Mr. Lang said the apology of the other accused was *mutatis mutandis* the same. On the part of Government he proposed to accept these apologies and not to proceed further with the case. He did so under section 333 of the Code, at the same time asking his Lordship not to direct that the withdrawal of the prosecution amounted to an acquittal, because, if it turned out that articles of this description again appeared in the paper, it would then be a question whether that prosecution might not be revived.

The Chief Justice accordingly directed the prisoners should be discharged.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS.

Nov. 9.—Sub.-Lieut. G. H. S. La Touche has been granted 6 months' leave, on medical certificate, with effect from the 11th November.

Nov. 15.—Commander W. Chandler, officiating Assistant Director of the Royal Indian Marine, has been granted privilege leave for 90 days with effect from the 21st November.

Engineer H. S. Cope, R. I. M. S. Dalhousie, and Engineer J. Lush, R. I. M. S. Lawrence, have been transferred to the R. I. M. S. Lawrence and R. I. M. S. Dalhousie, respectively, with effect from the 16th instant.

Messrs. E. R. Abbott, J. W. M. Godden, and T. C. Reynolds, appointed by the Secretary of State for India Assistant Engineers in the Royal Indian Marine, arrived at Bombay on the 14th November, and have been attached to the R. I. M. S. Lawrence temporarily.

Engineer J. J. Walmsley, R. I. M. S. Lawrence, has been granted six months' leave in India, on private affairs, with effect from the 10th instant.

Nov. 19—Assistant Engineer B. R. M. Brebner, R. I. M. S. Minto, has been granted one year's leave, on medical certificate, with effect from the 8th November.

THE intolerable irksomeness to unoffending persons of the Russian Post Office censor's interference with letters and other postal communications is shown by a letter received this week by the lady who has charge of the Fashions Department of the "Weekly Scotsman." A British lady, resident in Russia, in sending for a pattern of certain garments, writes:—"I would like you to send the patterns in an ordinary envelope, or else done up in newspaper form, so as not to attract attention at the Censor House. I have written for several articles from home, but few have reached me, the rest having been stopped on route."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

MAJOR THRUSTON, who has been murdered by the Soudanese mutineers in Uganda belonged to the Oxfordshire Light Infantry. He obtained his brevet of majority when serving with the Unyoro Expedition in Central Africa in 1893-94, on which occasion he was also decorated with the Brilliant Star on Zanzibar (second class of the Order). The late Major Thruston was with the Irregulars in last year's Dongola Expedition and was mentioned in despatches; he had fourteen years' service. Lieutenant Bertram F. P. Feilding, who was killed during the fighting at Usoga, belonged to the 1st Battalion Wiltshire Regiment; he had but six years' service.

THE following is a summary of the District Officer's reports on the rice-crop prospects on the 31st ultimo in the 14 chief rice-producing Districts of Lower Burma:—The area under paddy cultivation is now reported to be 5,513,490 acres, or 1,187 acres more than the estimate given last month. The variations from last month's figures are unimportant. Crop prospects are very good in all Districts.

FROM the 13th to the 9th instant, 2 Europeans, 6 Eurasians, 14 Native Christians, 259 Hindus, 46 Mahomedans and 1 other died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 328 persons. The average for the corresponding week of the ten previous years was 346. The deaths are thus classified:—3 from cholera, 1 from small-pox, 4 from measles, 111 from fevers, 42 from desentery, 8 from diarrhœa, and 159 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 37·6 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the 10 previous years was 39·7 per 1,000 per annum.

THE report of the Registration Department of the North-West Provinces for 1896-97 records a large increase of sales of land. The Registrar of Sitapur expressed the belief that this increase was probably due to the idea getting abroad among bunyas, that the hypothecation of land may possibly be declared invalid by new legislation. However, the Inspector-General of Registration states that he has no evidence that any such opinion is in the air, and, as a matter of fact, the figures are amply explained by the stress of existing circumstances, which would probably have been far more clearly reflected in the Registration returns had it not been for the forbearance and liberality of Government, to which many small proprietors owe the fact that they have been able to retain their interest in their holdings. Whatever be the cause of these increased sales of land, the fact itself is greatly to be deplored.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Rangoon Times*:—A most disgraceful scene was witnessed in the Surate Bazaar, Rangoon, by a crowd of people the other morning, who were horrified to see a European lady assaulted by natives. The lady was purchasing some fish when an argument arose which ended by her being assaulted by the fish dealers, for what cause, we are unable to say. The lady was most cruelly treated, and went home with her head bandaged.

A CURIOUS monument has just been discovered in the dense undergrowth of the so-called Brandbai, in the Upper Harz. It is a granite block about seven feet high, resting on a stone pedestal, and on an iron tablet attached to it is the following inscription: "Here in the year 1747 the first trials were made with the cultivation of the potato." The German peasant of the time did not take kindly to the potato-plant on its introduction to the country. It had, however, a great friend in the King, Frederick II., who has convinced of its value, but who was obliged to use forcible measures to get the people of Pomerania and Silesia to plant the bulb. The action of the Harzers in voluntarily adopting the plant was evidently thought worthy of a memorial.

THE Eighty Club dinner to be held after Christmas meeting of Parliament will be the first in London with Mr. Asquith as guest, but he has already been entertained by the club at a most successful function at Cambridge. Mr. Asquith on that occasion made an admirable speech, which attracted much attention. The vote of thanks to him was moved by the Hon. Alfred Lyttelton, now, alas! a Unionist M. P.

IT will interest many to hear that the Japanese laws now prohibit a theatrical performance lasting more than eight hours. The plays in the first class theatres begin at ten or eleven, and are not ended until after sunset. There are intervals, of course, for refreshment, and a recent innovation is a theatre yard for exercise, lined with eating booths and fancy stalls. Boxes are secured three or four days beforehand from a neighbouring tea-house, where arrangements are made for attendance and refreshments during the day. Full dress is never worn. The following articles, unless otherwise ordered, are brought to each patron: A programme, a cushion, a tobacco fire box, a pot of tea, cakes, fruit, and sushi, a sort of rice dumpling flavoured with vinegar and topped with a piece of fish. Valuables may be left at the tea-house, and the inclusive charge (excepting the waiter's tip) is not more than 1.80 yen a head. The gallery is the most-aristocratic place, but the space unreserved, occupied by the Japanese "gods," is quaintly called "the deaf gallery."

As Mr. Algernon Ashton has been directing attention to the untended condition of, and the almost obliterated inscription on, the grave of Thackeray at Kensal Green, it may be interesting to some to learn that ten years ago a tablet was placed by members of the Thackeray family in the Church of the Holy Trinity at Ayr, as a memorial of the eminent novelist's stepfather—Major Henry William Carmichael-Smyth—who died at Ayr in 1861, and as the inscription records, "was laid to rest immediately beneath this place by his stepson, William Makepeace Thackeray." Below the record of his age and date of decease is the word "Adsum," and the following quotation from "The Newcomes"—it is no secret, of course, that Major Smyth was the original of Thackeray's "Colonel Newcome"—"And lo, he whose heart was as a little child, had answered to his name, and stood in the presence of the Master."

Among the many notices of the Foudroyant, Nelson's old flagship, which has become a total wreck off Blackpool, and has now been purchased for £700 by a merchant at Lambeth to be broken up, it seems to have escaped observation that the Foudroyant was the scene of the death on March 28, 1801, from wounds in the battle of Aboukir, of the famous General Sir Ralph Abercromby, the father of Mr. Abercromby (Lord Dunfermline) who was Speaker of the House of Commons from 1835 till 1839. Sir Ralph Abercromby, when riding in front, was wounded in the thigh by a musket ball. He was carried on board the Foudroyant, which was anchored in Aboukir Bay. "What is it you have placed under my head?" asked the wounded general. "Only a soldier's blanket," answered the aide-de-camp, who afterwards became General Sir John Macdonald. Only a soldier's blanket! Make haste and return it to him at once. When carried on board he seemed to rally, but the improvement did not last, and he succumbed and died on board the Foudroyant.

SIGNOR FRANCO DE AMICIS, an Italian painter, living in Amsterdam, has written to a relative in Rome that in August last he was fortunate enough to come into possession of what he describes as "an unquestionably authentic Raphael." He bought a picture of the Italian school from an antiquary in Amsterdam, and his suspicion that he had come upon a masterpiece of Raphael was confirmed by his finding the signature SANZIUS—MDIIII in one corner. He believes it to be the celebrated "Madonna del Pozzo," which was painted for Taddeo Taddei, and a copy of which is in the Galleria degli Uffizi, at Florence. In 1709 the picture was in the possession of Boyer d'Aguilles, of Aix, in Provence, but after his death, his family becoming extinct, it was sold, and disappeared.

Upon the death of the senior partner of a Toronto firm, a notice of the sad event was sent to, amongst others, a German lithographic establishment. The clerk in this German house, who was instructed to answer the communication, wrote the following letter of condolence: We are greatly pained to learn of the loss sustained by your firm, and extend to you our heartiest sympathy. We notice the circular you sent us announcing Mr. ——'s death is lithographed by Messrs. ——. We regret that you did not see your way to let us estimate for the printing of the same. The next time there is a bereavement in your house we shall be glad to quote you for the lithographic circulars, and are confident that we can give you better work at less cost than anybody else in the business. Trusting that we may soon have an opportunity of quoting you our prices, we remain, with profound sympathy, yours truly,— This beats the English undertaker hollow.

As a humourist Mr. Justice Darling is facile princeps, and many illustrations of the fact are currently remembered (says the *World*). When, for instance, he was speaking as candidate at Exeter, and discussing the misdeeds of the Liberal party of the day, which included Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Chamberlain, he was met with the then stereotyped interruption, "Oh! that's ancient history"; he, however, put his enemies to confusion by the cool resort, "I have for some time observed that among ignorant Radicals it is commonly thought that 'A.D.' means Anno Dilkii, and that 'B.C.' stands for Before Chamberlain." On another occasion, when Mr. Gladstone was beginning to give up the lead in the house of Commons to Sir William Harcourt, it was noticed by the members that he left the House at the dinner hour, and Sir William Harcourt led for the rest of the sitting. Mr. Darling one evening drove Sir William to fury, on failing to elicit a definite answer to an inquiry, by casually observing in the course of his speech, "I have noticed that lately the party opposite, adopting an ancient precedent, have set up a greater light to rule the day, and a lesser light to rule the night."

AN OLD SOLDIER'S ADVENTURE.

ON FOOT 170 MILES TO SEE THE QUEEN.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Daily Telegraph* gives the following particulars about John Stacey—eighty-four years of age, who was in the company of the 14th Light Dragoons, now the 14th Hussars, that received the Prince Consort at Woolwich Dock-yard when he reached this country, and subsequently escorted Her Majesty at her marriage. He was living in Yorkshire when he heard of the Jubilee preparations, and with something of the desire for adventure which is found in every true soldier, and with a natural feeling of loyalty, he wanted to round off his long life by joining in the great demonstration to Her Majesty. He had saved a few shillings for food, and the journey he thought he could accomplish on foot. It was a great task, for not only was he aged and poor, but he had undergone all the hardships of war. For twenty years he served in India, and he bore his part in twenty-six engagements—in the Punjab, in the Sutlej, in the Goojah campaigns, in the Indian Mutiny, and in the Persian War. He suffered thirteen wounds, and had three horses shot under him. For his services four medals, a star, and eight bars were bestowed upon him, with a pension of 10d. a day. He kept up during the long journey of 170 miles from Yorkshire, but, arrived in London, he found himself completely exhausted. A couple of kindly policemen picked up the unconscious man and carried him to St. George's Infirmary, where he recovered. He remained there ten weeks, and thus missed the Jubilee. On leaving the infirmary he went into a lodging-house for the night, intending to start for Yorkshire the next day, but on waking he found that his money, 3s. 4 1-2d., pension papers, and documents of identity, had been stolen. For weeks in this unutterably friendless condition he tramped about London, living upon any chance charity that his pride permitted him to ask. Then he thought of Hounslow, where he was stationed in 1839-40, and made his way to the barracks. The soldiers heard his story, and the non-commissioned officers helped him with a little money. Some of them who knew the history of the regiment were convinced of the veracity of his statements. The next morning he saw Colonel M'Laren and Colonel Burn-Murdoch, of the 1st Royal Dragoons, who went into the case, and, being satisfied that it was genuine, they very promptly interested themselves in getting his pension paper duplicated. He will not, however, receive his 10d. per diem until November 1. Meanwhile he has been staying at the home nearly a month, and has been trying to earn a few pence by selling fruit in the barracks. Her Majesty, hearing of the case, very kindly sent him £2, with gracious words of sympathy.

But let me give the old man's narrative—if it can be so described, for his memory seems to have suffered by the privation of his tremendous tramp and the want of food. I saw him in a room in the home over which Miss Meyers presides with unstinted kindness. He saluted with military respectfulness as he entered. The comforts of the home have told their pleasant tale upon the bent but once tall figure of the old soldier, who looks as smart with his carefully arranged white hair and beard and well-worn clothes as if he were just going on parade.

"Did you receive many wounds during your campaigns?"

"Yes, I was wounded thirteen times in all. The first serious injury I got was in the leg. I was again wounded at Betwa. Our little trumpeter was in great danger, being assailed by two infantrymen of the enemy. He was gallantly defending himself with his trumpet. We were reforming to charge the enemy again when I was ordered to his rescue. I rode up to him and one of the enemy ran his sword through the back of my neck. At the same time I gave an upward slanting cut with my sword, turning his face up, in fact, almost taking it right off. I could not get the weapon out of my neck, so I rode back to the main body, supporting the sword on my arm, which I held level with my shoulder. As I rode up, an officer said, 'By jove, you have found a new scabbard for your sword in a very short time.' He, however, pulled it out and poured some brandy on the wound from his flask, which he then handed to me. I fainted a short time afterwards owing to the loss of blood, and it was a long while before I was able to join my comrades again. I do not recollect anything of the interval. I was at Cawnpore during the Mutiny. We saw and heard of many atrocious things which I hardly believe were ever equalled since the world began."

"What made you tramp from Yorkshire to London?"

"I wanted to be here for the Jubilee, and besides I heard that every soldier who had taken part in the Crimea or the Indian Mutiny would be received by the Queen, and get some small present in honour of the event. The whole distance was 170 miles, and I used to tramp as far as I could in a day, and then rest perhaps two or three days. I spent a week at Leicester recruiting my strength. The day I was found unconscious in London by the two policemen I had trudged twenty three miles."

ANECDOTES OF THE DUCHESS OF TECK.

DOZENS of anecdotes illustrative of the late Duchess of Teck's kindness of heart to all about her might be related; but whenever she did a generous action, she did it so unostentatiously, and it seemed such a part of her every-day life that few of them can be singled out from the general record of her benevolence. Her domestic servants, her immediate neighbours, rich and poor, and the children of the parishes around White Lodge can all testify to her amiable qualities.

One cold winter's day, three or four years ago, two or three men, engaged upon some work in the park which the Duchess loved so well, had lighted a fire and were baking some potatoes when they perceived a lady walking towards them. Not knowing her, they continued their occupation and commenced to eat the potatoes with evident satisfaction, when the lady approached and began to chat pleasantly with them. The men talked unreservedly to her, and, in reply to an inquiry, they expressed their readiness to cook a few more potatoes, adding that they would like a little pepper and salt and butter. The lady—who, it is needless to state, was the Duchess of Teck—walked away, and a few minutes later the men were surprised to receive a visit from a footman, who brought them not only potatoes, but something else more to their liking. It was only then that the men knew who their chance visitor was.

The sorrows of others touched her keenly, and she was, like the Queen, ever foremost in showing her sympathy with those in trouble. At the Kingston Lodge of Richmond Park lives Mr. Ettridge, an old Crimean veteran, who was in previous years stationed at East Sheen, and saw much of Her Royal Highness. The Duchess, when out driving with her children, who were then young, would frequently stop at the gate, chat to the old veteran over his stirring experiences in the Crimea, and would play with his little children. Three or four years ago Ettridge lost his two sons, both fine young fellows, and the Duchess was profoundly touched with his sorrow. Personally, and through the Duke of Teck, she would constantly inquire after them, and when death came she was among the first to offer consolation.

By those of her immediate household her kindness will never be forgotten. It has already been remarked that Her Royal Highness had a wonderful memory for faces and dates. Amid all her work, and all the bustle of her social life, she never allowed the birthdays of her principal servants to pass unrecognised; some little token was sure to be found on the morning of the day, showing her thoughtfulness—a diamond pin, a pair of gold links, or studs, or a costly brooch, or other little ornament for various members of her household. And when she took her annual holiday, generally on the Continent, but sometimes, as was the case this year, in the North; or in Scotland, she never returned empty-handed. For most there was some little gift, purchased at the place where she had been staying. And the same at Christmas. This was a happy season for her Royal Highness. To every member of the family, the Duke, and her children, and to every person engaged in the house, the stable, or the garden, she made some present. These were all set out overnight in the hall or the dining-room, and here also was displayed, reached, every Yuletide, a monstrous Christmas tree, reaching to the ceiling, and brilliantly lighted and decorated.

Her Royal Highness was very fond of children, and could sit for hours watching them playing. One of her pleasantest functions every year was the visit which she paid when at home to the little school at Kingston Vale, generally a day or two after Christmas. Here, greatly owing to her kindness, there was always provided a huge Christmas tree, a bountiful spread, and a pile of presents. All the children in the village were invited to these gatherings, and with her own hand Her Royal Highness would hand to every child present something from the Christmas tree, and a useful article of clothing. A few days later the old people would be feted, and for these, also, there were presents of clothing.

The late Duchess was a very frequent visitor at Sheen House when the Duke and Duchess of Fife were in residence, and it was a great delight to her to romp with and amuse the children. But it was to her first grandchild, the bonny little Prince Edward of York, that her whole heart went out. The little fellow will sorely miss his "grandmama." While he was a baby he was frequently taken to White Lodge, his birthplace, and the Duchess took him for a drive every day when fine. She also drove with him to some of the charitable institutions round, and on one occasion when she was on a visit to the Royal Cambridge Asylum her sharp years overheard a remark that a bed-ridden patient would very much like to see the little Prince. Her Royal Highness carried the little fellow into the room, and the inmate was moved to tears by her consideration and kindness.

THE ART OF PHOTOGRAPHING WOMEN.

IN the November number of the "Windsor Magazine," Madame Garet-Charles expresses her views on the subject of modern photography:—

"As a rule," she says, "a woman perfers to be photographed by woman. You see a strong morning light is horribly realistic; it shows up one's little deficiencies so, or it accentuates the beginnings of a wrinkle here and a crowsfoot there. Now every woman, be she of the new or the old variety, likes to feel that she is being seen to the best advantage—in the presence of man. Therefore when she is posed by a critical male, who notes all her little weaknesses of complexion or feature, she feels ill at ease, she loses whatever of naturalness she has, and as a consequence the resulting picture (save the mark!) is more suited to a chamber of horrors than to a Regent Street show-case.

"And more, what does the average photographer know of his sitter? And knowing little or nothing of his subject, how can he make a faithful picture? I never take any one at the first interview. I like to have my sitters all to myself for a quite half hour—over afternoon tea for preference—so that I can pick out their best features, their best side, their most natural pose. Then when they are gone I turn over in my mind the collection of facts I have gathered, and I fix definitely what I am to do when they return to face the deadly lens.

"Heaps of times ladies have said to me when they were going away after having sat, 'How quickly you work! It must be delightfully easy work!' They know nothing of the mental labour that went to make the actual sitting easy and swift."

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DON'T LOOK OLD.—With advancing years greyness increases. Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's The English Hair Restorer.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

A WEALTHY lady who possesses a pet Maltese cat found recently—so the story goes—that the cat's eyesight began to fail, so she took him to an oculist. By means of a picture of a mouse the oculist quickly learned what was the matter, and was able to fit the cat with glasses. The lenses were set in gold frames specially made, and now the cat's eyesight is as good as ever.

Some poet once said that auburn-haired women ruled the world, which also means that they ruled men. History seems to bear him out. This does not refer to that grating, harsh, brilliant red, but the rich, soft, wavy bronze, which is red-gold only in the sunlight. Xantippe, Helen of Troy, Cleopatra, Catherine of Russia, Queen Elizabeth, Mme. Recamier, Marie Antoinette, Phryne, and many others who made history for the world are said to have had such hair.

A cynic says that the majority of married women possess a singularly limited store of conversational sentences for home consumption. This, indeed, is mainly composed of such familiar phrases as—"It is impossible to please you;" "No man would treat his wife as you do;" "I have nothing whatever to wear;" "You are the most selfish man on earth;" "Others do not know you as I do;" and "There never was a man like you."

At Elberfeld, in Germany, the wives of the manufacturers have established an interesting institution. Each of them takes a factory girl for a year, and teaches her the work of a servant. These girls know how to join on, to card, to comb, but could not light a fire or thread a needle. Having learnt how to be servants, they have learnt how to manage a house. Before a young girl thinks of marriage she must pass through this course of instruction, this voluntary service, for a year.

Indifference in a girl when she is being wooed often induces a man to be ardent in his declarations. Knowing this, she will sometimes exasperate him to desperation; but a man grows tired of being thus treated, discovers by-and-by that her indifference is entirely assumed. Then he grows negligent, and it behoves her to exert herself to bring him to normal condition; or, if she declines so to act, he will gradually cease to admire or praise her, and the courtship may come to an end. It is strange that some girls will persist in playing the ice maiden when such conduct hardens their fiances to a degree of inattention—often leading to quarrels, which pave the way to unhappy marriages.

A lady is the plaintiff in a novel suit brought in America against a cemetery company. She asks damages for the "spoiling of her beauty." In June 1895 she states that she visited her husband's grave, and found weeds growing thereon. She pulled them out, and afterwards discovered, to her cost, that they were poison ivy. In consequence of the effects of the poisoning she was confined to the house for eighteen months, and when she was finally able to go out her beautiful complexion was ruined. As she had paid a certain sum each month to the managers of the cemetery for the care of her husband's grave, she claims that the company is responsible for her condition, and so prays the court to award her damages for her suffering and loss.

Somebody has said that childless marriages are never the truly happy ones, and asks a reason. Perhaps, if this be so, the why and wherefore of it is that the wife makes up for the lack of domestic interest which attaches itself to the bringing up of little ones of her very own by going out into society, while her husband spends a deal of his time away from home. The wife who has no children to take care of seizes the opportunity that so constantly presents itself of paying visits to her friends; and the result is a drifting apart, which if only slight is sufficient to prevent an ideal state of happiness reigning. Of course, this is not invariably the case, for some couples are entirely devoted the one to the other, and seem to be as inseparable as during courtship days, though they have no children to call their own.

It is the little things which mark the gentlewoman—little things which appear unimportant to the careless woman, but which her clever sister regards as the true marks of a well dressed woman. A soiled ribbon at the throat has been known to spoil the entire effect of an otherwise perfect toilette, and a tastefully devised stock to redeem a positively shabby gown, and to give to its wearer an air of indescribable daintiness. The unforgivable offence in the ethics of the fastidious woman is the wearing of tawdry finery. Better a gown of coarsest serge and a white linen collar. And then a woman's shoes. How important are they in her general appearance. Nothing is more fascinating to the masculine mind than a pretty foot in a pretty shoe. A neat silk stocking and, let us say, a bronze or beaded slipper, will create more subjugation than the most fashionable gown ever fashioned by the hand of the cleverest modiste.

A musical week makes us think of the great singers of the past. When will we have another Jenny Lind? She was one of the musical wonders of the world. As often happens, it was by accident that her rare gifts was discovered. An actress, Frau Lundberg by name, heard her sing, and had her placed under a celebrated teacher in Stockholm. But she did too much in her earlier years, and at the age of twelve the upper region of her voice entirely disappeared. What a shock this was to the little genius, with her life and soul bound up in music. For four years she was not heard of and then suddenly as if by a miracle, her lost voice returned when asked to play the small part of Alice in "Robert the Devil." Then she became the rage. Curiously enough, the roughness and inflexibility of her voice was her great trouble, and while singing she was always seeking opportunity to improve it. Her notes, though pure, and clear, were without power of modulation, and she could not hold them for any length of time or produce the slightest swell. She went to Garcia, the greatest living singing master in Europe, who, after hearing her sing, quietly observed, "My child, you have no voice! or rather, you have had no voice, but are now on the very point of loosing it." He ordered her rest for three months, and then employed the rest of the year instructing her. After that, it was a magnificent progress to the zenith of her fame. The Jenny Lind mania, as it was called, broke out in London exactly half a century ago, and two years later she closed her meteor-like career with the part in which she achieved her first great triumph.

A fairly inclusive peep at Paris and its pretty things may be gained in a very few days, a morning's dawdle in the Rue de la Paix, an afternoon at the Palais de Glace, and another in the Bois, two evenings at the play, and yet another morning shopping. How infinitely fascinating are these jewellers in the Rue de la Paix!—as perilously fascinating as the tables of Monte Carlo, with their matchless settings of quaintly shaped stones, their exquisite artifice in gold and silver. *La mode actuelle* in jewellery shows some most beautiful manœuvring and mouldings in the precious metals, reproductions of the elaborate work of other ages, and coloured in shades of gold, not burnished, but of a dull surface. A ring I saw in every shop in the Rue de la Paix consisted of a band almost half an inch wide, with a design carved out in filagree work, and set just at the front with one or two precious stones, emeralds or rubies. The very fine silverwork known as "Marcassite," set with dozens of tiny precious stones, was in evidence everywhere, and so also were studs, watches, &c., covered by blue, red, or green enamel and studded by tiny diamonds set into the surface. A watch half an inch in diameter, though it seems but a toy, is yet exhibited in these delightful bauble shops and sold as an article for use as well as beauty. Gold chain purses are still the *porte-monnaie* which the Parisienne always carries in her left hand. The purse is a fascinating *bibelot* in the Rue de la Paix, even in prosaic leather, of which one in tan-coloured Russian I envied chiefly consisted, because the flap was covered by gold into the semblance of a bird in flight; forming the design of which the aptness was simply fascinating, and held the whole taste of Paris in a nutshell. The emerald is the stone most prominent, superseding for the moment even the lovely opal, which experience has surely now taught us to be no harbinger of sorrow, else would dire calamities have followed its thousands of admirers during fashion's recent *penchant* for its mysterious opaque charm. The latest neck chain is that consisting of diamonds joined by tiny gold links, a glittering dainty thing undoubtedly, though consisting often of gems not begotten of mother earth, but rather by art and man's device. "All is not gold that glitters"—nor diamonds that dazzle—but woman must have her baubles be her purse long or limited.

The cravat in dainty guise of pale tinted glace silk is everywhere, with tiny turn-down collar in the finest hem-stitched muslin and cambric. The form of cravat most favoured consists of a neckband set in innumerable fine pleats and a crisp bow under the chin with an open half-inch hem stitching of contrasting silk all round the loops and pointed ends. Of all the shirts the most dangerous to any principles of self-denial was a thing set in rounded tucks formed of soft creamy satin, of which the collar and cuffs were bordered by open hem-stitching. Another, of more serious and seasonable aspect carried out in green plain velvet, had strappings and facings of plain dark blue satin, a note which I would much recommend in other colourings also; for plaid, which is very popular here for the shirt or blouse, gives most effective opportunity for decorations of plain satin in one of the plaid's many colours.

There is certainly some compensation in furs for the loss of summer, as goodly an elegance in the sables, seals, or ermines of one season as the laces and muslins of the other. Though we one and all say "good-bye to summer" sadly, in our hearts we welcome the changing of the seasons, and would weary intensely of eternal sunshine or eternal frost. Even a fog, in its way, is an experience, giving us a better appreciation of King Sol when he must resume his sovereignty over us. Then a change of seasons gives a change of sports, and some months' deprivation sends us with renewed ardour to the cycle or the skate. But to talk again of furs, Fashion has become extremely fanciful in her dealings with these. Once upon a time our furriers treated sables, &c., with profound respect, but to-day these makers of modes will twist the Royal ermine into fantastic tie-bows for the neck, will make flounces of Russian and embroider broadtail with encrustations of lace, sequin, and jewel. "If it please the eye" is the gospel of the garment according to the authorities in this year of grace 1897. The muff specially gives opportunity for these manœuvres. Sometimes it has furry heads and tails upon it, and sometimes ribbon bows, and sometimes creamy lace, and ofttimes ribbon bows and lace. The muff fanciful has always a border down each side, and the shape a little narrower at one end than at the other; that border may consist of another fur or of frills in silk and lace, and it may certainly scintillate with sequins or be clasped by diamond buckles.

A very new sable cape shows the skins placed horizontally instead of vertically, with the result that the dark stripes on the animal run round in circles. The notion will doubtless be as short-lived as it is inartistic. The elaborate trimming of one fur with another is comparatively an old tale, and the combinations one sees, both good, bad, and indifferent—sealskin adorned by sable, and caracal by ermine, and caracal by chinchilla—are perhaps the most tolerable. About the furs severally known as astrachan, caracal, and broadtail there is great confusion and misunderstanding in the mind of the uninitiated, so I will define these, beginning, like "the heathen Chinee, at the wrong end, and tell you that broadtail is the variety so extremely fine and flat that it almost resembles the silky surface of a man's hat, and is about twice as expensive as caracal, which is the thicker fur, with a large flat shiny wave that most of the world calls astrachan. Astrachan in its turn is the thick, close, and very curly species of fur many suppose to be Persian lamb. Caracal and astrachan are the most common varieties of these somewhat similar furs, which are in reality divided into two separate species, caracal and astrachan forming one, and broadtail and Persian lamb the other.

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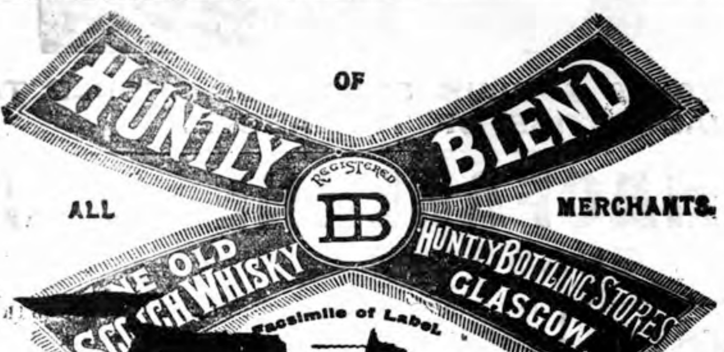

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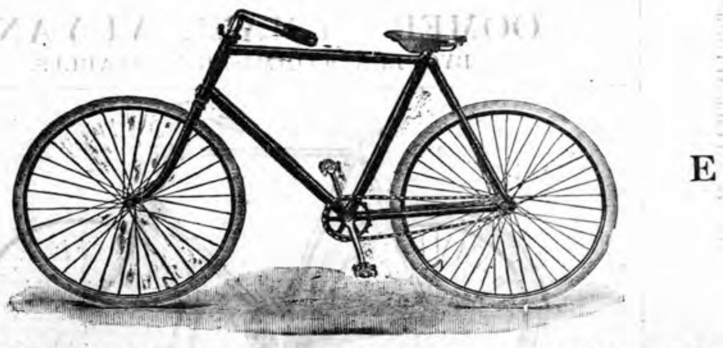

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Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 30, 1875

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

You rs obediently,
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CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with, also the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with Their Trade Mark.

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FOR Itching, Sunburn, Insect Bites, Rash &c.

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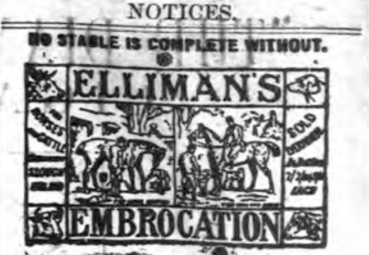

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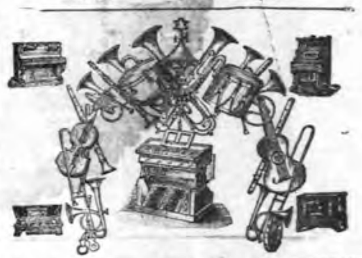

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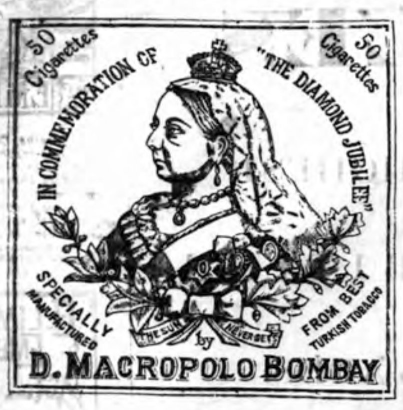

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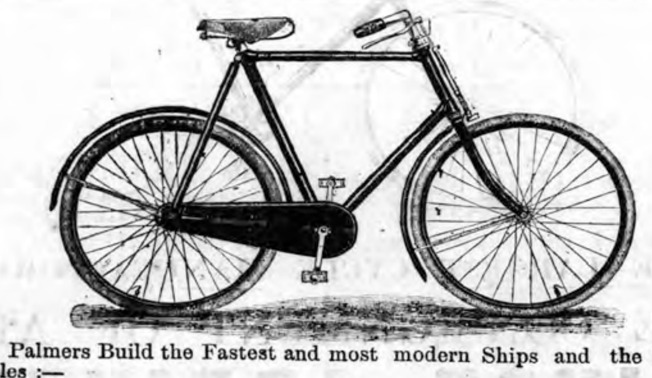

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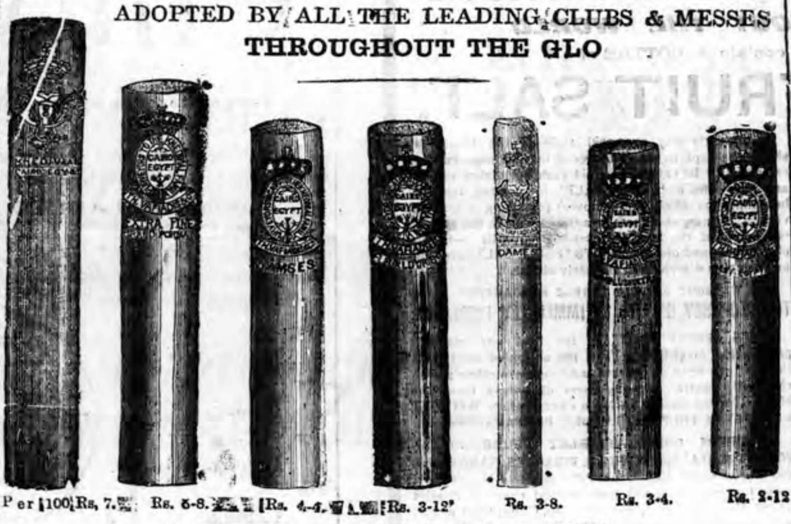

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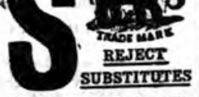

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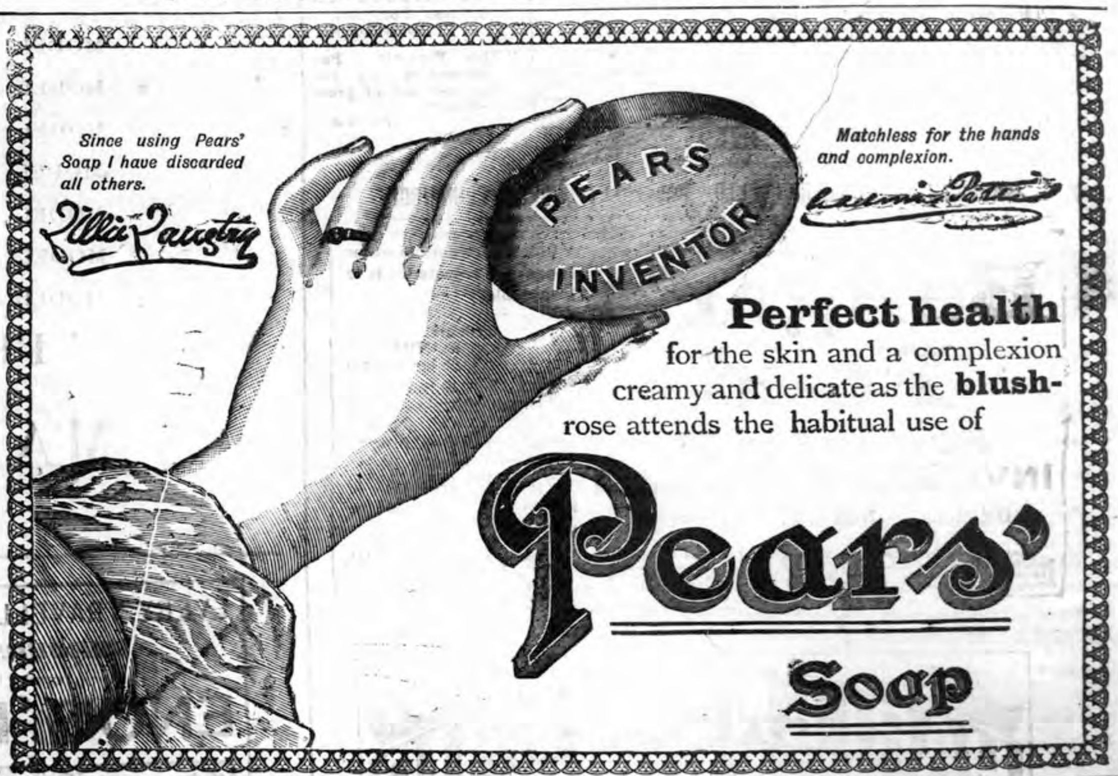

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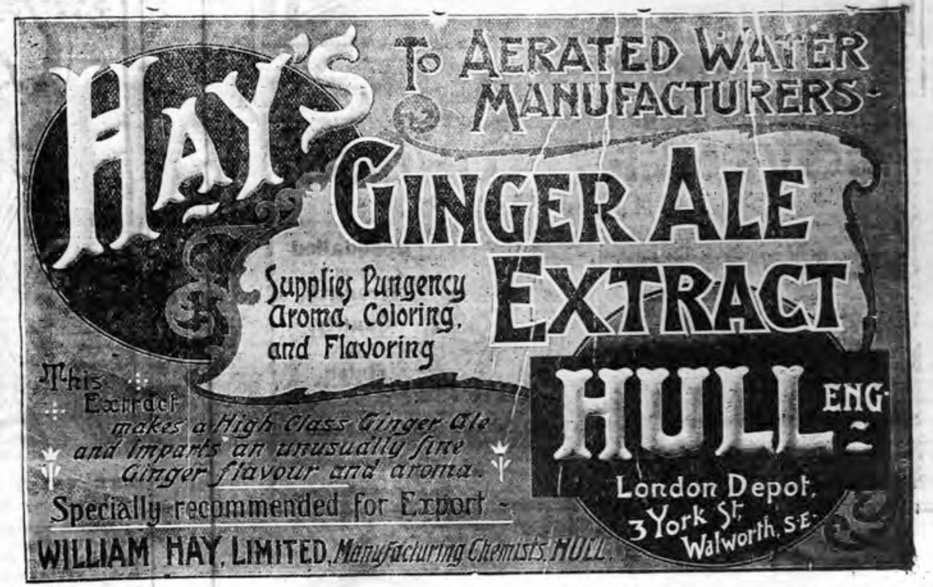

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